THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. ONWARD. $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 23. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1852. NUMBER 15.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

Delivered by the carrier, at $2,00
To all other, in advance, 1,50
If not in advance, or within three months from the time two dollars will be charged.
Communications must be post paid.

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One square, (12 lines,) one year, $3,00
" " six months, 10,00
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" " one month, 3,00

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M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST—Office on the south side of the Diamond five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted Erie June 19 1852. 6

SPEECH OF HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS,

Delivered in Richmond, Virginia, July 9, 1852.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am not insensible to the compliment conferred upon me by your kind invitation to address the democracy of the "Old Dominion"—a State which, more than any other, has the honor of having embodied and proclaimed to the world that genuine creed of democracy which has been our text-book in all political contests. I am the more gratified at it, because I have the honor to reside in and represent a State which was once "THE COUNTY OF ILLINOIS, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA." Since that county has become one of the sovereign States of the Union, like her illustrious mother, she has never departed from the faith, nor failed to sustain the democratic nominees an any Presidential election. (Applause.) Always true to the rights of the States and to the bond of the federal Union—never departing from those great landmarks laid down by Kentucky and Virginia in the resolution of '98-'99—I trust that, like the Old Dominion, Illinois will always be found faithful not only to the principles but to the candidates of the Democratic party. (Cheers.)

In the present contest we have not only a "platform," but standard-bearers which unite and harmonize the sentiments of our entire party throughout this broad land.—I have heard of no democrat who repudiates the platform. (Applause.) I know of no section of the party which thinks that it ought to be "defied" or "spit upon." (Renewed applause.)

The platform is an embodiment of the principles of the party upon all questions to which it extends, and is in perfect harmony with the whole system of principles which it is our purpose to carry into effect.

We have not only been fortunate in our platform, but equally so in our candidates. (Great applause.) It is not said of the democratic convention that one section sold out their principles in order to get their man, (great applause;) for democrats hold that it is not only essential to have sound principles, but to have honest and patriotic men to carry those principles into effect. No matter how pure your principles may be, if you have not men of intelligence, of honesty, of patriotism, and who understand your creed, your principles are not safe in their hands. Hence, as democrats, we invite the most rigid and strict scrutiny into the public and private character of Franklin Pierce and William R. King. (Great applause.) We lay their whole history, private and public before the world, and challenge investigation.

Take Franklin Pierce from his boyhood up. So far as his personal character is concerned, even the breath of slander has never dared to speak against them above a whisper, and then not without looking to see what honorable man might be present to repel the accusation. (Applause.) Take his public career in the Legislature of his own State, in the halls of Congress, or wherever else fortune may have taken him in the discharge of duty, and we defy our political opponents to point to one act of infidelity to his duty. He is not an obscure and unknown man. He has served several periods in the Congress of the United States, and voted upon all important questions which came before him He has served several years in the Senate of the United States in times that required the nerve and the patriotism of every man to be called into active requisition. There is his record, and we invite you to examine it. Try him by his votes, by his speeches, by his acts, and let any democrat find aught of which he can complain. Upon all of the party question that were agitated during the administration of the immortal Jackson, or of Mr. Van Buren, covering the period in which he was a member either of one or the other House of Congress, Franklin Pierce was found to be true to the constitution, true to the rights of the States—a national man upon all occasions, and sectional upon no question. (Great applause.)

During his nine year's service in the two houses of Congress, he acquired an enviable reputation as a debater and a statesman. He retired from the Senate in 1842 in consequence of domestic afflictions and obligations, which a man of his sensibilities was not at liberty to disregard.

During the administration of President Polk he invited Mr. Pierce to accept a seat in his cabinet. They had been associated in the House of Representatives, and knew each other well. They had stood by OLD HICKORY during the war with the bank and moneyed power; and it was natural that Mr. Polk should desire to avail himself of the services of a man whose ability, fidelity, and patriotism he had witnessed and seen tested on so many and such trying occasions.

Mr. Pierce felt constrained to decline it from the same causes which constrained him to resign his seat in the Senate.

Soon after the United States found themselves engaged in a foreign war; and a call was made upon the citizen soldiery to repair to the scene of action an repel the insolent foe who had dared to invade their native land

Then it was that Mr. Pierce did not feel himself at liberty to decline the call. He volunteered as a private; but was not allowed to remain long in the ranks—being appointed colonel of his regiment, and subsequently a brigadier general in the army. The records of the department and the history of the war furnish satisfactory evidence that he displayed ability, skill and gallantry of a high order in the performance of his military duties.—I am aware that the whigs have been in the habit, lately, of assailing the military conduct of General Pierce. Instead of any direct charge, they deal in that cowardly mode of insinuation which is worse than direct and open calumny; because it does not take the responsibility of bold and specific accusation. They nickname him "the Fainting General;" and talk about his having fallen from his horse on the field of battle. While they do not dare openly to say that these acts are evidence of cowardice on his part, yet there is no other motive for the insinuation except to instil into the minds of the American people the impression that he was a coward. If that be true, why not have the manliness to come up openly and charge the fact? I do not know how it is in the Old Dominion, but I have reason to believe that the same rule applies here as in the great Northwest. There we hold that man comparatively heberable who utters a calumny openly, and boldly meets the responsibility, when contrasted with the slanderer who will sneakingly insinuate that which he dares not openly avow. (Great cheering.)

Now, fellow citizens, I have but one answer to make to all these insinuations in reference to General Pierce's military character: and that answer is simply this: General Windfield Scott, in his official reports, under the sanction of an oath, has given the lie direct to every base slanderer who dares intimate or insinuate such an imputation. (Applause.) I wish every whig to remember that, if he ever utters or repeats this charge, his candidate for the Presidency has pronounced and proven him a calumniator; and that by making the charge he also accuses General Scott of falsehood in his official reports to the government. Do our whig friends expect to commend their candidate to the favorable consideration of the American people by branding him with official falsehood, whilst at the head of that gallant army in which he gained all of his laurels? Either General Scott is unworthy of public confidence, or Franklin Pierce was a brave, gallant, and skilful general. (Great Applause.)

I have no charges to make against the military conduct, the gallantry and heroism of the illustrious general whom the whigs have presented to the people of the United States as their candidate for the Presidency. I will not depreciate his merits as a soldier, because truth and honor forbid it. (Applause.) I will refrain, because, as an American, I have too much pride of country to cast the slightest shade of dishonor upon those glorious deeds which form a part of American history. The laurels of Scott, achieved while fighting the battles of his country upon the Canadian frontier, or in the various Indian wars, or in the more recent Mexican campaigns, are common property; and I am as proud of them as any of our whig friends, who, after having opposed each of these wars, are now striving to elevate a military chieftain to the Presidency solely upon the ground that he was a gallant hero, in what they believed to be an unjust cause. (Cheers.)

But, fellow-citizens, we are to deal with Gen. Scott, during this campaign, not as the general-in-chief of the American army—not in the performance of his professional duties: but in a new character which he has lately assumed—that of a partizan candidate, seeking political honors. It is of the politician that I am now to speak, and not of the general. I propose to submit to you, and to the American people, the question, whether, when General Scott departs from the line of his profession, and from that course of duty in which he has acquired all his honors and his glory, it is wise and patriotic to convert A GOOD GENERAL INTO A BAD PRESIDENT. (Cheers.)

General Scott is presented to the American people by the Whig National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. That convention, before proceeding to this nomination, formed and proclaimed to the world a platform. Of that platform I have but little to say; for in all things, except upon the slavery question, it is a genuine whig concern, to which every Democrat is presumed to be utterly and irreconcilably opposed. So far as it relates to the slavery question, it is a plank stolen from the Democratic platform for which they now attempt to claim credit before the American people. [Applause.] After the convention had thus proclaimed the platform, it proceeded to nominate a candidate for the presidency who had pertinaciously refused on any public occasion ever to endorse the platform, or to give any assurance of his approval of its principles. True, he wrote a letter to a member of the convention, in which he said substantially, "if you will nominate me I will write a letter in which I will express sentiments as strong in favor of the Compromise as I did to you in private." "I will not write a letter for *publication* now, because that would look like bidding for the presidency." [Laughter.] "But you are at liberty to show this to Jones, and Bolts, and other *friends*." [Great laughter.] Now, gentleman, what do you think of the frankness of the old soldier? He writes no letter for publication, lest he might be suspected of electioneering; but sends private notes to members of the convention pledging himself to make a publication in favor of certain principles in the event of his nomination. Is this manœuvre sanctioned by "*Scott's Infantry Tactics*" as adopted in the army, or has the old soldier been taking lessons in political tactics from Gen. Seward? [Renewed Laughter.]

Well, General Scott received the nomination "unanimously," according to the official proceedings of the convention. [Laughter.]

Fellow-citizens, did you ever hear of a unanimous nomination which was made in defiance of the fifty-times repeated protest and remonstrance of the delegations from one half of the States of the Union represented in the convention? Every southern delegation voted against him more than fifty-times, day after day, and night after night; and yet the nomination was "unanimous." [Great Laughter.] The nomination of General Scott, therefore, presents to the American people this extraordinary anomaly; for the first time in the history of our party contests has a *sectional nomination* ever been forced upon either of the two great parties. You may talk of the dangers to the American Union growing out of the partisan strife and political contests—you may tremble at the scenes through which we have all recently passed, connected with the slavery agitation; but yet there was nothing in all that so perilous to the safety of the Union as a sectional nomination for the presidency, where the North demanded the nomination of a particular man upon a sectional issue, and the delegations from every Southern State, without exception, resisting the nomination as dangerous to their rights and institutions A nomination forced upon the South by the abolition wing of the whig party north is now presented to the American people as a "unanimous nomination." It matters not whether the North forced the nomination upon the South, or the South upon the North, the danger consists in the fact that a territorial line divided men's opinions; that northern men were one way, and southern men the other. But, after the nomination is made, we are told that it was a fair compromise, because the South received the platform, and the North obtained the candidate, under the direction of men who "defy" and "spit upon" the platform. Thus we have Winfield Scott before us as a candidate for the presidency. After mature deliberation, he proceeds to accept the nomination, and to write the letter which he had promised Mr. Archer in the private note which was found in Botts' breeches-pocket. [Laughter.] Let us see whether that letter is as strong as the one which he promised to write? He says:

"Not having written a word to procure this distinction," [laughter.] "I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred, in addressing a letter to one of your members to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the convention; and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I ACCEPT THE NOMINATION, WITH THE RESOLUTIONS ANNEXED."

Now, gentlemen, I desire to know what is the meaning of the words "with the resolutions annexed." Does he mean that he approves the resolutions? If so, why did he not say so, as the candidate for the vice presidency (Mr. Graham) did, in his letter of acceptance? Or, why did he not do as that gallant and honest man (Franklin Pierce) did, and say, "I accept the nomination upon the platform *adopted* by the convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment?" There you have an honest man speaking from an honest heart, without any equivocation, dissimulation, or mental reservation. Here you find that Gen. Scott "*accepts* the nomination, with the resolutions annexed"—that is to say, using language susceptible of two constructions—one at the North, and another at the South. In the North, it will be said that he accepts the nomination, *notwithstanding* the platform; that he accepts it, although he "defies" the platform; that he accepts it, although he "*spits upon*" the platform. At the South, it will be said he accepts it, with an approval of the platform. I submit the question to you, whether that language was not *framed studiously* for the purpose of enabling men, north and south, to read it one way or the other, as the public pulse should beat in their particular localities. Again: I submit to you, was it the general-in-chief of the Army who fought the battles in Mexico that conceived this part of the letter, or was it his commander-in-chief, General Seward, who dictated it?—[Great applause.]

But I have heard it said that there is another part of this letter which helps the matter out. Here it is.—Towards the conclusion of the letter, he says: "Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of the whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the convention and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the republic," and so on, "I can offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest criticism." He can give no other pledge "than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest criticism."—What "incidents" are there referred to as the "pledge" for his future conduct? Certainly not his military career for forty years; for that was not an incident of his life. It constitutes the principal, nay, his whole public career; and besides, that military life is not "now undergoing the severest criticism," or any criticism. It was not, then, his military career to which he referred when he spoke of the known incidents of his life, which would afford a guarantee of his political principles and conduct. To what, then, did he refer? His series of political letters did constitute "incidents" in his long life—well-known incidents; and those incidents are now undergoing the severest critism. Hence to those letters he must have referred as the only pledge he was willing to give for his political fidelity. I repeat, what are those incidents as contained in the political letters to which allusion is so pointedly made? First, a pledge to support the annexation of Canada to the American Union; second, a pledge to the creed of the Native-American party; third, a pledge for the gradual emancipation of slavery; fourth, a pledge for the support of the bankrupt law; fifth, a pledge for a national bank; and so on through the whole series of federal measures, stretching out like Macbeth's procession of ghosts, some in existence, and others supposed to have become "obsolete ideas." To these incidents—to the pledges contained in these political letters—he must be understood as referring as the only guarantee he will give to carry out the principles and issues upon which this campaign is to be fought.—It is true there are yet one or two other planks to be added to the platform; for General Scott was not willing to "annex" the whig resolutions, and stop there. He wished to convey the idea distinctly that that was not the ground upon which he stood exclusively, if he stood upon it all. Hence we find him going further, and saying that "the political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but *little is left for me to* ADD." [Laughter.] A modest man! He accepts the nomination, "with the resolutions annexed," and then adds a little. [Renewed laughter.] Let us see what he adds. He says: "I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated by the chief magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance."

A GENTLEMAN in the meeting. "What does he mean?"

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hear a gentleman behind me asking what does General Scott mean by this? That is precisely what I was going to ask you, gentlemen.—What does he mean? I will tell you what I suppose he means. He means that, inasmuch as there are two bills now pending before Congress in relation to the public domain radically antagonastic to each other, to wit: the homestead bill and the bill to divide and distribute the public lands among the States, and inasmuch as the new States are for one of those bills and violently against the other, and inasmuch as the old States are for the other and are opposed to the homestead bill, he says, I am for the one favorable to actual settlers—that is, the homestead bill—*so as to secure the rights of the old States in this vast national inheritance.*" [Great Laughter.] In other words, "I am for the homestead bill, so as to defeat it, and pass the distribution bill." That is the argument to be used in the old States. Or, "I am for the distribution bill, so as to defeat it, and pass the homestead bill;" and this will be the argument in the new States. Now, I defy any living man to tell what is the real meaning of the paragraph which I have just read or on which side of either of these two antagonistic questions is General Scott committed by this letter. Is he for the homestead bill, or for the distribution bill?—In my State, when I go home and visit the actual settlers upon the broad prairies, I expect to hear General Scott's friends claim that he is the best advocate in America of the homestead bill: and in Old Virginia, in New England, in New York, in all the old States, they will say "he is publicly committed against that 'vile and infamous' measure, and in favor of distributing the lands among the old States." They will attempt to prove each proposition in turn by the language used in his letter of acceptance. I again submit the question, was this part of the letter the production of the general-in-chief of the American army, or did it originate with the commander-in-chief of his political fortunes? Does it bear the marks of a frank, honest, straightforward old soldier, or of the tricky politician?

Again, General Scott, in this letter of acceptance, incorporates another plank into the platform which was adopted at Baltimore and "annexed" at Washington—He proposes "also to recommend or to approve of a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: Giving to all foreigner, the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve in time of war one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service."

This is the suggestion of his military experience. Recollect, that in 1841 General Scott was only hesitating between an alteration in our naturalization laws, requiring a residence of twenty-one years in this country as a necessary apprenticeship for naturalization, and a total repeal of all laws on the subject—in other words, for incapacitating foreigners from ever becoming citizens of this country at all—and that his "mind then inclined to the *latter alternative.*" Recollect, that in 1841 he claimed to be the *originator* of the great native-American party—pledged himself to its support—was *fired with indignation* against those foreigners who claimed to be citizens, and to vote and enjoy the privileges of our laws. Since 1841 the only military experience of General Scott has been in Mexico, thousands of miles from the sight, hearing, and influence of American institutions. He means, therefore, that *this* military experience teaches him that a year's service in a foreign land, beyond the reach of our laws, beyond the hearing of our language, where an American newspaper never comes, where an election is an unknown and inconceivable event, where the name of the constitution is never heard, and under the martial rule which nullifies both law and constitution—he says that twelve month's service under these circumstances fits a man for citizenship as well as a whole life spent here in the pursuits of a citizen's life, and in the daily observation of the practical working of our institutions.—Such is the result of his experience in the Mexican war.

Base is a subject of doubt whether General Scott proposes his "single alteration" as a substitute for our existing naturalization law, or whether he proposes it as an additional law, so that we shall have two distinct laws of naturalization. I am compelled to believe that he intends the former proposition, for I need not tell this audience that the constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to pass "a *uniform* rule of naturalization," and to pass no other. If, therefore, General Scott means that we shall have two modes of naturalization—one being the existing form, and the other a year's service in the army—his proposition is unconstitutional, and impossible, and an absolute absurdity. Is it posible that this candidate for the presidency never read the constitution? I am unwilling to assume the fact, and do not like to put upon his words such a construction. There is a difficulty indeed in construing them—they are equivocal, like all the rest of his letter. But there is this well known rule of construction—that when a document admits of two meanings, one impossible and absurd, the other consistent, intelligible, and significant, we are bound to take the latter. Now, if this clause in the letter means that general Scott desires an *addition* to our naturalization laws which would destroy their uniformity by giving unequal advantages, and offering different modes of naturalization to different persons, he proposes an "alteration" which is impossible under the constitution. But if he means that this single alteration shall be a substitute for all our laws—in other words, if he means that a year of military or naval service shall be the sole means of naturalization—then this proposition, however inexpedient, is a proposition for a uniform law; is consistent with the constitution; is consistent with his former declarations, and consistent with itself—Such, then, we are bound to believe his meaning to be—namely, that by an enlistment into our naval or land forces, and one year's service only shall an emigrant to this country become a citizen of the United States. What a plank for a platform! Is this a principle of the whig party? If it is the country ought to know it. Or is it only the utterance of a forked tongue—another gull-trap—constructed to catch Native votes under one construction, and the votes of our adopted citizens under a different construction. Charity even requires this construction, for should General Scott, by any strange accident, by any marvelous hallucination of this people, become the President of the United States—should he in good faith strive to make the alteration he proposes, and should he succeed in doing so—what results would come of that event! We have now an army of 10,000 men, all told. But 250,000 foreigners come every year to these shores. If an enlistment becomes necessary to make these people citizens, our standing army would soon contain a million of men. Are all these emigrants to be turned into the army and navy for naturalization? Or is it proposed that they shall remain in the land of freedom disfranchised, deprived of all political rights, of all participation in the civil affairs of the country, and reduced to a system of political bondage more intolerable than that from which they fled in their native land?

The democratic party has ever been just and liberal to all foreigners that come here. That party has made this country a home for the exile, an asylum for the oppressed of all the world. We make no distinctions among our fellow citizens. Uniform naturalization and equality under the law, has been our principle from the beginning, and will be through the coming time [Applause] It is this just, wise and honest policy that has attached the foreign vote to the democratic party. And we are willing to let them judge now between ourselves and a candidate who sets up this transparent blind between his present position and his real principles, as expressed in his memorable letter of '41. If General Scott has changed his opinions since that day—if all the indignation which "fired" him then has melted down into love and admiration under the operation of "this military experience"—why does he not say so like a man? I am unwilling to believe that a gallant soldier would have done this, had he written a letter himself: but I will not attempt to say what his political file-leader would not do while he held the pen.

Gentlemen, this letter of General Scott, accepting the nomination, is a fertile theme for a speech. It has maintained me but a few moments to get through with it; but it contains so many novel and rare features, that you will bear with me for calling your attention other portions of it.

It will be remembered that the whig party, from time immemorial, have been in the habit, in every election, of charging the democracy with proscription—with proscribing honest men for opinion's sake—turning them out of office merely for a difference of political sentiment, and putting democratic partizans in their places. "Proscribe proscription," has been the whig motto. It was so when Henry Clay was the gallant standard-bearer of the whig party. Every whig in America was horror-stricken at the odious doctrine, that "to the victors belong the spoils." Every whig then denounced the idea of removing a man from office merely because of a difference of opinion on the subject of partisan politics.—When General Taylor was the whig candidate four years ago, you were told upon every stump, in the public press and through every vehicle of communicating intelligence to the people, that no man was to be removed in consequence of his political sentiments; that it made no difference whether he was a whig or a democrat; if he was honest and capable, he was to be protected in the station he held: What do we find now? General Scott in his letter of acceptance, in cunning and adroit language, solemnly pledges himself that no democrat shall ever hold office under his administration, but that abolition whigs may do so without the slightest hindrance! this is my translation of that part of his letter. Now let us recur to his own words. He says: "In regard to the general policy of the administration, if elected, I should, of course look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the whig party, without attempting to reduce its members by prescription to exact conformity to my own views." He would employ agents from among those who approved the policy of his administration. As democrats do not approve, and cannot approve, of the ploicy of such an administration as his would be, they are excluded from ever holding an office under an administration at the head of which General Scott may be placed. Can language be more clear and explicit, that a man differing from him in politics cannot participate in the honor, and emoluments which his country may have to award to merit and patriotism? Proscription of all political opponents is boldly proclaimed in advance. He says, in substance, "Democrats, take notice: you do not approve of my policy; you cannot be selected as my agents; you cannot enjoy any of the patronage of the government; it is to be distributed only to those who do approve the policy of the administration." But then, looking around and seeing Mr. Seward and his abolition followers, he adds: "but I will cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the whig party, without attempting to reduce its members by proscription to exact conformity to my own views." No fraternal feeling is to be cultivated between him and the democracy; no friendly sentiments are to prevail between him and us This brotherhood and fraternal feeling are only to be among the members of the whig party, and they are not required to conform to his views, if they belong to any branch of the universal whig party, and are numbered among his supporters.

This language is broad enough to let in Mr. Seward and the whole of his abolition followers, at the same time that their appetite for the spoils is whetted by the assurance that no honest democrat should ever hold office under his administration, and therefore they may enjoy a monopoly of all the honors and patronage of the government.

Gentlemen, I ask you to bear in mind that this is the first time that any candidate for the presidency, from the days of Washington to this moment, of any political party or creed, has avowed that the entire patronage of the government should be confined exclusively to the men who sustained and supported the policy of an administration.

This humiliating declaration is now made for the first time. There never has been a democratic administration in this Union that did not return at least one-third of his political opponents in office. This was emphatically the case under the administrations of General Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Polk, and yet the whigs have been in the habit of pointing to those as the most proscriptive of all the administrations during the history of our republic.

True the most important and responsible of the offices were held by the friends of the administration, yet a large portion, from one-third to one-half, of all the offices were invariably enjoyed by our political opponents. But Gen. Scott, as the candidate of this anti-proscriptive party, pledges himself that no office, high or low, shall ever be held by a democrat, no matter how honest, capable, and useful he may have been in the public service.—Whatever his services and character, he must walk the plank. Can you believe that the man of the last war, the hero of Lundy's Lane, the victor at Chepultepek, could entertain such sentiments if he had not become the tame instrument of a heartless demagogue? Proscription such as he avows has never yet been heard of in this country. An old companion in arms—one, perhaps, who had stood by him in those very battles to which I have referred, where he may have left an eye, a leg, an arm; who may have a family dependant for bread upon his continuance in office—must make room for a sleek whig or some selfish abolitionist. Such is the doctrine of this letter. I cannot believe that it is the sentiment of a soldier's heart. I had rather believe that he wrote it as a king writes, *through the premier who is to manage his administration.* [Great applause.] But if such is to be the morality, the theory and the practice of his administration, why not elect its real chief to bear the responsibility? [Cheers] Why blot out the refulgent glory that now encircles the name of Scott, and wither the laurels which his profession has won him? Why repeat the story of Taylor? His honor, too, knew not a stain, until you made him a President, with Clayton for his premier.

Why has the whig party forgotten with an oblivion so complete all that it once said about military politicians? Time was when they preferred "war, pestilence, and famine," to the election of a military chieftain, referring to General Jackson, who did not at the time of his nomination hold any commission in the army, who *never* was a soldier by profession, and who had entered the army early in the hour of danger, as Pierce did—and, like him, sheathed his sword when the war was over. [Great applause.]

We have yet to see a professional soldier succeed as a statesman. Washington was no military man by profession, following the army for a living. He was a civilian in the fullest sense of the word He was reared for civil pursuits He held civil offices both before and after the Revolution. He was a member of the Continental Congress that founded the Union, and a member of that convention which framed our constitution. *He* knew whether naturalization laws ought to be uniform or not. The period during which Washington held a commission in the army constituted indeed but a very few years of his long life. He was the first of our citizen-soldiers. [Cheers and applause.] Andrew Jackson, too—

[Here Mr. Douglas was interrupted by long and hearty cheers. He continued—]

Gentlemen, it does my heart good to hear democrats applaud the name of Andrew Jackson. [Renewed applause] Andrew Jackson started in life as a poor attorney; was United States Attorney under Washington, a senator of the United States from Tennessee, and a judge of the supreme court of his State, before he ever drew a sword. When his country was involved in war, only did the duties of a soldier; and like Washington, when he was at an end, he threw up his commission and went to a farm. Like Washington, also, he left that farm again only to become the President of the United States. He was not a member of the military profession; like Washington, he was never more than a citizen soldier. Of forty years of public service not more than five or six were spent in the army, and the rest in civil life. [cheers] So with Harrison. He commenced his career as a young physician—he held many civil offices before he went into the army; he went to the army at last only as Mr. Pierce did, because there was war in the land; and when he was nominated for the Presidency, he had long since ceased to hold the commission of a military officer.

But next we come to the name of Taylor. He was the first, the very first professional soldier who ever became the Chief Magistrate of this country. *My friends, was there anything in the result of that experiment which invites you to repeat it?* If he had lived for one year more than he did with that Cabinet about him, would this Union be extant at the present time? I believe Gen. Taylor to have been an honest and sincere man; but at the time of his death he was simply *taking a military view of a civil question;* and neither whig nor democrat, who is at all informed upon the history of that period, will be disposed to deny that he had already committed himself to steps which would have led inevitably to a civil war between the federal government and several sovereign States of our Union, and thereby have rent in fragments the entire confederation.

Why is it that the South American republics do not thrive—why do they have no peace—why do they live in a perpetual revolution? They have adopted our laws; they have copied our constitutions; yet they do not succeed, while we do. Why do not like causes produce like effects? Because, while between their institutions and ours there is a good parallel, in their *administration* of them they make a grand difference. In those republics the commanders of their armies are invariably candidates for the presidency, while with us, such has never been the case until the present time. In those republics, when a civilian is the candidate of one side and the commander-in-chief is set up by the opposite party, the civilian is generally elected by the people; *but the soldier invariably takes possession of the office by the sword.* Hence their civil wars, resulting in anarchy and despotism, and destroying every vestige of liberty. Now, we are importing this unhappy policy, this *Mexican* policy, into the United States. We are copying misfortune—borrowing a fatal fault. This practice of setting up the commanders of the army for the highest civil offices, I repeat, is an innovation on our theory and our practice, and the history of those miserable sister States ought to settle the question of its expediency.

It was the hand of Providence that saved us from our first and only *military administration.* Taylor who gathered to his fathers; Fillmore reigned in his stead—a man who, previous to that time, had never furnished such proofs of superiority of statesmanship as to cause him to be looked to as a candidate for the first office—a man of respectable talents, respectable character, and of gentlemanly deportment, who has performed no great and striking act to signalize his administration in history. Yet, regarding his official term in contrast with the military administration that preceded him, we feel—ay, all of us feel—that Fillmore was a real *godsend!* It was the calming of the waters when the ship was sinking in the tempest. All, therefore, look kindly on Mr. Fillmore, and we like to give him all the consolation we can after the bad treatment he received at Baltimore, *because he was a whig, and yet did no harm to the country!*

Yet, for the simple reason that he did no ham to his country—ay, because he has been a national President, and because he has kept within the bounds of his official oath—Mr. Fillmore has been repudiated by his party.—Is not this so? Was not Mr. Fillmore defeated by the abolition sentiment and abolition party of the North, and by that alone? Did not every southern State stick to him to the death! Could all the whigs in the Union, except Seward and the abolition whigs, have defeated him at Baltimore? And would Seward or any abolitionist have raised a cry upon Millard Fillmore if he had acted in office upon the principles of his Buffalo letter,

instead of on the principles of the Compromise of '50?

But though we cannot be otherwise than grateful for a FILLMORE administration in the place of a TAYLOR regency—and though we must admit that on the subject of slavery Mr. FILLMORE has done tolerably well *for a whig*; yet there is another view to be taken of the present administration's career. It is a view of certain features in it for which the *whig party* is responsible, even more than Mr. Fillmore himself. If my time were not already exhausted, into many transactions of the present administration I should like to inquire. I should like, for instance, to ask why it was that when Spain broke the stipulations of her treaty with us and butchered fifty of our citizens without a trial, *we* had to make apologies instead of *Spain*. It matters not whether the participators in the Cuban affair were right or wrong. Admit that they were wrong. Still, under the liberal stipulations of the treaty they were entitled to a fair and open trial, with forms distinctly designated. But they were butchered without a chance of law; murdered in cold blood; and then we apologized because an irresponsible mob, coming no one knows whence, going no one knows where, tore down a house in New Orleans. The blood of our countrymen cried from the ground, and there was no ear for the cry at Washington. But for the Spanish consul's house was made an humble apology; we put our forehead in the dust before offended royalty; and the flag of stars we trailed in the dust before the banner of Castile.

I should like to inquire, too, into the policy adopted by the whig party relative to the South American republics and the right of Great Britain over Central America. I should like to know why it is that the United States cannot make treaties with independent powers on our own continent without consulting the British cabinet, and without the interference of English agents. Would the Nicaragua business have stained the page of our diplomatic history, if a democratic administration had occupied the departments of our governments during the last four years? Could any others than whig politicians have truckled, as Clayton and his associates have done throughout that transaction, to British power?

I should like to have compared the expenditure of the late whig administration with that of former democratic governments. I should like to get some explanation why it is that the expenses of this government have suddenly increased from about thirty to near sixty millions of dollars. I should like to know why a whig administration cost more in profound peace than a democratic administration does during a great war.

I should like to hear some explanation of the way in which the whig party reconciles its professions about proscription during the last canvass with the practice of its administration since the commencement of its official term. They promised that none but the incapable and the dishonest should be proscribed, and then they proscribed nearly every democrat in office. Now, are we to understand that every democrat is incapable and dishonest? Does the whig party give this explanation of its conduct?—Scarcely so. Yet such is the inference they would have others to make. Not content with depriving men of their bread, they turn them away with a tarnished name. I would not complain of the late proscription if the true reason was alleged for it. But what language is too strong for the iniquity, the heartless cruelty and selfishness of the insinuated slander behind which they seek shelter?

However, there will be no complaint on this score relative to their present candidate. He brandishes the sword in advance. He proclaims war without quarter beforehand, and comes at you in feather and epaulet. Well, my friends, if you are deluded by this man as you were by Taylor, all that I can say is, that you deserve your fate. But I do not fear that you will or can be. We are now coming to a fair trial of the relative strength and numbers of the parties; and in such a contest when did we fail?—Let us then go to work boldly. Let us throw false delicacy aside, and, disregarding whig friends, let us expose the political conduct of our adversaries without imitating their assaults upon private character. If, in so doing, we shall be true to ourselves, neither abolitionism nor federalism will prevail against us, and the success of our principles, with the election of those who represent them, is already a foregone conclusion. [Tremendous and long-continued applause.]

☞ BRUTAL MURDER.—This city was yesterday the scene which resulted in the instant death of Mr. Joseph Hartman, a quiet and unoffending German citizen, residing on Genesee street, a few doors beyond Spruce street, and the probable death of his wife Barbara Hartman. Hartman and his wife were asleep in the back room of their house, the front one being occupied as a sales room, and two of their small children lay asleep in a cradle at the foot of the bed. About three o'clock in the morning the door of the kitchen, the room next back of that in which Hartman and his wife were sleeping, was opened by raising a window and unfastening a wooden button, and the house was entered by two negroes or white men with blackened faces, who inflicted two or three blows upon the throat of Hartman with a bar of iron, three or four feet long, causing his instant death. Mrs. H., was struck several blows upon her head and arms, when the fiends left the room—one going into the store, and the other up stairs to sleeping the room of a daughter of the deceased, aged sixteen years, which he was unable to enter, as the door was locked.

When the murderers had left the room, Mrs. H., crawled out of bed and began making some outcry, when the man in the store returned, blew out the light she had made, knocked her down and beat her with some weapon similar to a club, and the two succeeded in making good their escape before the neighbors were alarmed. It was not discovered that anything was taken from the store. The money was left untouched in the drawer. No kind of motive is indicated for the murder from the evidence before the Coroner's Jury. Mrs. Hartman thought the crime was committed by negroes, and that she could distinguish one of them—a small man. She is very low, and her testimony was taken with difficulty by the Coroner, Dr. J. S. Trowbridge, Drs. Grey and Wykoff made a post mortem examination of the body of Hartman, finding no injuries other than those about the throat, which they considered sufficient to produce almost instant death by suffocation. The woman was under the charge of Dr. White yesterday, but it is not expected she can survive. The deceased left a family of six children. He was a man of very quiet, retiring, manners, sober and industrious, and highly respected by all who knew him. He had resided in the city nearly or quite twenty years, and had accumulated a snug little property, though he was not supposed to have any considerable amount of money in his possession. The officers are on the alert for any clue to the identity of the wretches who committed the inhuman crime, but we have not yet heard of any arrests. The bar with which Hartman was killed, was such as are used for fastening shutters, and was broken in two and left on the bed.—*Buff. Cour.*

"HURRAH FOR SCOTT."—A correspondent of the New London *Chronicle*, in giving a racy sketch of a recent trip in the rail road cars, adds the following anecdote. It is rich:

Straws, they say, indicate the direction of the wind, and I must record a little incident which occurred in the railroad car, while passing through the State of Delaware, on my way hither. The train had been stopped to await the passing of another train soon expected from another direction—and while in this suspense, "in the dark and troubled night which was upon us," one of the passengers vociferated, at the top of his voice. "Hurrah for Scott!" Again, the second and third time he repeated it, but no response was heard from any quarter. Then, said he, "as many as are in favor of Gen. Scott for President, will make it manifest by rising." But not even a rustle of the feet were heard, nor was there a single man seconded the proposition; and I was almost disposed to think that as no one responded to the call but the man himself, the genius, *Morpheus*, had entranced our whole company; but while thought was flitting across my brain, the mover, as if determined to know whether *sleep* or *Scott* was the cause of such marked silence altered his notion and said, "as many as are in favor of Gen. Pierce for President, will please rise."—Whereupon *every man rose in his seat*, and *three cheers* were given for Pierce, King, and the Granite State!

"GENEROUS CONFIDENCE!"—"If there is any whig about the *Herald* office who wants to 'arbitrate' $100, $1,000, or 5,000 that Gen. SCOTT will get *votes enough to elect him*, he can be accommodated any day and any hour by calling at the PLAIN DEALER OFFICE." Boys, do you hear that!—*Daily Plain Dealer.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Death of Mr. Searight.

It is with deep regret we announce this week the death of WM. SEARIGHT, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. He died at his residence in Fayette county on Friday last week. Mr. S. was a man of first rate business talents, and an honest man, and if he had lived would have made one of the best officers our Commonwealth ever possessed. His disease was Chronic Diarrhœa, with which he had been more or less afflicted for several years. The attack of which he died had prostrated him for several weeks, and his death had been looked for for some time.

His place upon the ticket will doubtless be supplied by the Democratic Convention which meets in Harrisburg on the 26th.

Young Hickory Club.

At the request of a large number of our Democratic friends, we give notice that a meeting will be held at the Court House, on

Thursday Evening, August 26th,

for the purpose of forming a Young Hickory Club. We hope there will be a good attendance, as it is now becoming important that the Democracy of the city and county should be thoroughly and efficiently organized.

☞ The Address of Judge Galbraith at the laying of the Corner Stone of the new Court House, is unavoidably crowded out this week. It shall appear hereafter.

☞ Is the *Observer* going to retract its statement that Gen. Scott "led a disastrous and discreditable *defeat* at Queenston," and that the British "took more prisoners than they had men engaged in the action." That statement was false; and we proved it so. Will it be taken back?—*Commercial.*

Now you don't say so! Suppose we should'nt believe your statements or your proof, you would'nt want us to take it all back then, would you? Now, honestly, we *don't believe half*—no, nor a *tenth you say* upon anything, but rather than quarrel with you, and especially if it will be any accommodation, we'll make a bargain. We'll take it all back, every bit of it—will say he was'nt taken prisoner at Queenston—we'll assert even that he licked the British like smoke, and that what he did'nt kill he took prisoners; and finally, that he accomplished all this as a "volunteer," unaided by a single soldier or supported by a single officer—provided you in turn take back all the lies you have told about Pierce "falling from his horse," "fainting," &c. in Mexico—all the lies you have promulgated about the New Hampshire "Religious Test," and his connection therewith; all the falsehoods you have circulated about the Democracy being opposed to judicious River and Harbor improvements—and finally, provided you will point out that clause in the Constitution which *does* give "Congress power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements."—Speak up now like a man—is it a bargain?

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

The Board of Managers of this Road have at length given some evidence of a determination to commence and build the road. On Monday last, James L. Randolph, Esq., Chief Engineer of the western division, with a corps of assistants, commenced a survey for the permanent location of the route from Erie east. Another corps of engineers is engaged in running the line from Williamsport westward, in charge of T. Haskins Depuy —— —— creditably distinguished themselves, the former while engaged on the Baltimore and Ohio, and the latter on the Pennsylvania Railroad. We are pleased to notice these active preparations commenced, and trust that the day is not far distant when Philadelphia and Erie will be in direct railroad connection with each other. As an evidence of the zeal of the friends of the enterprise, we are informed that a considerable sum has been paid in anticipation by subscribers, of the first instalment, advertised as payable.

By the by, we are requested to give notice that a meeting in relation to the Road will be held at the Court House in this city on Tuesday evening next. Daniel L. Miller, Esq., President of the Company, is expected to be present and address the meeting.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE.—Pursuant to the arrangement of a Committee appointed for the purpose, some appropriate and interesting proceedings were had on Tuesday last connected with laying the corner stone of the new Court House.—A goodly number of citizens, with the Judges, Bar and Clergy, assembled at the Court House at 2 o'clock, P. M., formed in procession, and under the direction of Mayor Whallon, marched to the site of the proposed new edifice, preparatory to the regular services of the occasion. Rev. Dr. Lyon then made an eloquent and deeply impressive prayer, and was followed by His Honor, Judge Galbraith, in a pertinent and felicitously worded Address, after which the Corner Stone was laid by the President Judge and his Associates, succeeded by a statement from Judge Vincent, of Waterford, that forty-eight years ago he had purchased the ground upon which the county Jail had been and the Court House was about to be erected.

We should have stated that at the close of Judge Galbraith's Address, S. Mervin Smith, Esq., read a list of *various documents and papers to be deposited in the corner stone*, which ceremony was performed by Simeon Stewart, Esq., in behalf of the County Commissioners.—*Gazette.*

Senator Douglas' Speech

We invite attention to the Speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, given upon our outside. This is the most calm and clear exposition of *the position of the whig party* now that we recollect to have read, and we give it as peculiarly acceptable at this time. It will be seen that the "Little Giant" handles the letter of Gen. Scott without gloves, and tears the "feathers" entirely from his claims to civil station. Read, we say to all, and then pass it to your whig neighbor. It is calculated to do much good.

SIGNS IN LOUISIANA.—Louisiana is one of the Southern States that voted for Gen. Taylor, and is now claimed for Scott; but upon what ground this claim is based it is hard to tell. The New Orleans *Courier* names a few of the many of the large sugar planters along the coast, heretofore Whigs, who will not support General Scott. Among them is William J. Minor, Esq., the "Tuftsman," one of the best writers for the New York *Spirit of the Times*; J. S. Minor, graduate of Harvard University and pupil of Judge Story; Richard McCall, a gentleman of high standing, also, and Henry McCall, equally reputable and talented. Two other of the best citizens, E. J. Thebault and Dr. G. A. Franklin, have also declined to support Gen. Scott. More than that, three gentlemen on the Scott electoral ticket of Louisiana refuse to sustain Gen. Scott, and others are of the same determination. To these may be added the name of Col. A. K. McClung of Miss., who has placed on the Whig electoral ticket, but declines serving because he is unwilling to support Gen. Scott. Judge B. T. Porter, formerly of Tuscaloosa, writes that he will not support Gen. Scott. Frank Pierce, the Judge says, is all that any true States Rights man could require.

☞ The Democratic press is threatened with annihilation by the New York *Tribune*. It solemnly asseverates that any "Pierce organ" which it shall catch copying "The Epaulet Calumny," shall be cut off—not from this ordinary state of existence, but that which would be equivalent to it—from the exchange list of that eminently truthful organ! What a calamity!

A Batch of Falsehoods.

The *Gazette* has repented of so far having done justice to the Democracy of New Hampshire as to have owned that it requires a two third vote to amend the constitution of that state. It now asserts that it was "mistaken, and the *Observer* is mistaken, in saying that it requires a vote of two thirds to amend the Constitution of New Hampshire. Any state can amend its constitution by the concurrence of a majority of its votes." This is misrepresentation number one! "Any State" cannot amend its constitution by a simple majority, *for New Hampshire cannot!—Rhode Island cannot!—South Carolina cannot*; it requires two-thirds of her legislature!—and there are several other states that require like majorities. But to return to New Hampshire. Her constitution, after specifying *how* the sense of the people shall be ascertained as to the necessity of a revision of the constitution, and providing how a convention shall be called *if a majority declare for a revision, provides as follows:*

"The delegates to be chosen in the same manner, and proportioned as the representatives to the general court: *provided*, that no alteration shall be made in this constitution, before the same shall be laid before the towns and unincorporated places, *and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject.*"

So much for the *repented* honesty of our cotemporary. Now for misrepresentation number two. "Neither is it, as the Buffalo *Express* remarks," continues the *Gazette*, "true that the Whigs have prevented a two-thirds vote in favor of the amendment striking out the 'test.' The record of the election shows, that where there were *whig* majorities, the vote was strong *against* the 'test,' and where there were *Locofoco* majorities, the vote was strong *for* the 'test!'" Before we show the supreme falsehood of this, we may as well show from the "record" how the Democracy of New Hampshire stood upon the question, as indicated by the resolutions of their State Convention. In 1849, the Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire *unanimously* passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a revision and amendment of our State Constitution, to such an extent at least *as will free it from religious tests, property qualifications, and all other illiberal and anti-republican features.*

This is conclusive as to the position of the Democracy of New Hampshire on the "religious test," and now we will show from the "records" how they carried this resolution into effect at the polls. Recollect this resolution was passed at their Convention in 1849—now, at the election in the spring of 1850, *sixty-nine* towns gave majorities in favor of the amendment abolishing the religious test; of which *forty-five* gave pluralities for the Democratic candidate for Governor, while only *thirteen* gave pluralities for the federal candidate; and *thirty-four* gave clear majorities for the Democrats over all others, while *only nine gave majorities for the Federal candidate.* So much for the boasted "record," and with it we pin misrepresentation number two! But again, in order to show our cotemporary's attempt to mislead the public upon this question in a more glaring manner, let us refer to the attempt to strike out the "religious test" two years after, in 1852. Then *seventy-seven* towns gave majorities for abolishing the religious test. Of these, *fifty-four* gave pluralities for the Democratic candidate for Governor, while but *twenty-three* gave pluralities for the federal candidate; and *fifty-two* gave clear majorities for the Democratic candidate over all others, while *thirteen* gave majorities for the federal candidate. This does not exhibit a very good "record" for the whigs, we should think, but it is the best they can show on this question; and hence we can truly say with the *Gazette*, "Catholic reader, *there has been a deliberate attempt, by false statements, to make you believe that in regard to this odious bigoted clause of the constitution of New Hampshire*," which is not sustained by the "record" but on the contrary is false in fact, false in inference, and false in conception! Yes, "Catholic reader, there *has been* a deliberate attempt, *by false statements*, to make you believe" that in regard to Gen. Pierce which has no foundation in fact or inference. "Jew, we thank thee for that word," and we now say to the *Gazette*, "Thou art the man!" But again, says the *Gazette*, "the records, which cannot lie, show that you are excluded from office because they, (the democratic party and Mr. Pierce) choose to exclude you."—That is true in part; "the records cannot lie," but from what we have said, and the facts we have quoted and stated, we are not so sure that the people will be as well convinced of your veracity as they are of the veracity of the "records." In regard to your repeated attempts to fasten upon Gen. Pierce hostility to religious toleration and freedom, we have the best of whig authority to condemn you. Our authority is the Washington *Republic*, the organ of the whig National administration. That paper says:

"The allegation that the course of Mr. Pierce in the late New Hampshire Convention, *is open to any just exception, on the ground of his manifesting any religious intolerance, it utterly unfounded. We have referred to the proceedings of the Convention, and find nothing that indicates any other sentiment than one entirely in harmony with religious freedom.* Mr. Pierce was opposed to *the recognition of any political differences among the various* sects of Christians; and we shall be much surprised to learn that he has at any time, in the Convention, or out of it, exhibited any bigotry or intolerance on points of faith or conscience."

Here is a whig paper—high authority—the organ of the administration,—and it asserts that it has "referred to the proceedings of the convention," and it pronounces, *in so many words*, your witness Robinson a gross and wilful calumniator. But we have more proof. In addition to the facts we have already given, which by the by, are put forth upon the authority of the New Hampshire *Patriot*, that paper further asserts the fact, which it says "the files of the paper will fully substantiate, that *every Democratic paper in the State* has always urged the people to vote for a Convention on every occasion when that question has been before them; and the files of the Whig papers will show, that previous to 1850, *every one of those papers opposed* the calling of a Convention.—The last time the question was submitted previous to 1850, was at the Presidential election in 1844. Every Democratic paper in the State then advocated it, mainly for the purpose of abolishing the religious and property tests; and *every whig paper opposed it*. The Nashua Telegraph said—"We do not think it worth while to incur the expense of a Convention and run the risk of improving it (the Constitution) at present." The Keene Sentinel admitted that its political friends had opposed a Convention three times within ten years, as they "were willing to submit the revision of the Constitution, for *practical trifling defects, to such men*" as then controlled the State. The Exeter News Letter advises the people to "let well enough alone"—that if a Convention was called, "they would probably mar the Constitution in two instances where they mended it in one"—that it "would be as likely to do hurt as good"—that the Constitution was imperfect, "but we are not at all certain that it is so bad as it would be likely to be made by any assembly that would now be convened to revise it."—The N. H. Statesman said the bulk of the people were "satisfied with the Constitution as it is"—that if it was revised, "some very obnoxious features" would be incorporated into it, and that "this consideration, in connection with the cost of the Convention, and the necessity of the publication of an entire new code of laws, will cause the people to be exceedingly cautious in their vote" upon the question. These are well known as among the oldest and most influential of the Whig papers of the State, and the remarks we have quoted are but samples of what was said by the whole of them against the calling a Convention to revise the Constitution:"

☞ According to the *Commercial* the whigs have gained two victories—one in Iowa and the other in Missouri. These are queer whig victories, very. In Missouri the Democrats elect their Governor by about 10,000, gain one member of Congress, and have a large majority of the Legislature! In Iowa we have carried on State ticket by 1,500 or 2,000, a majority of the Legislature, and lost one member of Congress, through local dissensions. Such whig victories as these, together wh that in North Carolina, are such victories as we like, for while they show the Democratic States standing firm, they exhibit the whig States caving in—"fainting!"

☞ The Wilmington, (N. C.) *Commercial*, an Anti-Scott whig paper, hoists the names of Webster and Graham. The "fainting" still spreads in the "old North State."

The Sectarian War.

For the first time in the history of the whig party do we find a sectarian war *openly* invoked to sustain its sinking fortunes. For years there has been attempts by individual members of it, upon different occasions, to arrouse the sectarian prejudices of Protestants against the Democracy because of their liberality towards all religious sects and creeds, and particularly towards the Catholics; but it is left for the year 1852 to furnish a counter-movement; a movement intended to arrouse the sectarian prejudices of our Catholic citizens, and array them in solid phalanx against the *Democratic candidate for President.* In this movement we find bigoted Presbyterians, like our cotemporaries of the *Gazette*, who, at any other time and for any other purpose, would'nt touch a Catholic with a ten-foot pole—North of Ireland Orangemen, like Robinson, the witness brought upon the stand by the *Gazette*—French infidels and Socialists, like Greeley—in short, every thing and everybody that has heretofore scoffed and sneered at the Catholics and their ceremonies. All, these, we say, are now engaged in this disreputable and dastardly business. They have forgot, but we doubt much whether the Catholics have, how they denounced the Democratic party for the appointment of the venerable Chief Justice Tauney to the Supreme Bench because he was a Catholic! They have forgot how they denounced Mr. Van Buren for writing a friendly letter to the Pope—the caricatures they peddled around the streets representing the President in the act of kissing the big-toe of the Pope. They have forgot the hue and cry they set up because Gov. Shunk participated in some Catholic ceremony in Pittsburgh—how they accused him, upon that occasion, of trampling upon the American flag, and attempted to defeat him by arousing Protestant prejudice against him! They have forgot all this, and much more of like character of which they have been guilty, in their anxiety to prop up the falling fortunes of their military candidate. And we have alluded to it now, not because we are disposed to engage in a sectarian war, or have any desire to array one denomination of Christians against another, but because there is a concerted attempt making by the whig journals all over the country to arouse Catholic prejudice against Gen. Pierce, while at the same time *private* emissaries are busy whispering in the ears of Catholics the tale that Scott is a member of that Church. To Protestants these emissaries tell that Scott is an Episcopalian, and point to one of his letters in which he uses this language; "Staunch Protestant as I am," &c., for proof. To Catholics they point to the fact that his daughters have been reared and educated in Convents, and that one of them died within the walls of one of those institutions. Now this course on the part of the whigs has compelled us to give place to the annexed extract from one of Gen. Scott's letters. In his celebrated letter, written in 1841—known as his platform letter—Gen. Scott went out of his way some distance, in order to lay on the following deliberate insult to the entire Roman Catholic population of the United States and Christendom:

"But I do not consider it respectful to the people, nor otherwise proper in a candidate, to solicit favor on a pledge that, if elected, he will not accept a second nomination. It looks too much like a bargain to other aspirants—*too much like, the interest that sometimes governs* THE CARDINALS IN THE CHOICE OF A POPE, *many voting for* THEMSELVES FIRST, and, if without success, FINALLY FOR THE MOST SUPERANNUATED, *in order that the election may the sooner come round again.*"

There was no excuse for this. It was unnecessary to illustrate or to fortify his position, that candidates ought not to pledge themselves to one term only. It was gratuitously thrown in, to ridicule the performance of one of the highest and most important functions which devolve on the Roman ecclesiastics. It imputes to them corrupt and scandalous motives in the selection of a successor to the Papal chair—and more than insinuates that the Roman Pontiffs, past and present, have been chosen *because of their senility or imbecility*, and that alone!—We doubt if there can be found in print a more deliberate insult to our Catholic population; than is contained in the brief sentence from the pen of Gen. Scott, which we have quoted from his platform letter. It is without parallel, as it is without excuse or justification—indicative alike of his intolerance and bigotry, and of his utter disregard of and contempt for the feelings of those whom he knew his impious ridicule could not fail to wound.—And yet, the partizans who support Gen. Scott, are incessant and earnest in their appeals to Catholics, as a class, to come to his support also! and under the pretext that he is more liberal in his views towards Catholics than his opponent! Shame on the hypocrites.

☞ The *Commercial* thinks we are angry because of its attempt to prevent whigs from taking our paper, and pay when Pierce is elected. That *learned* journal was never more mistaken. We have been used to such political flies buzzing about our ears too long to heed it now.

☞ HURRA!—Iowa has gone whig—decidedly. She has gained the honor of firing the first gun for Scott.—Hurra for Iowa, with a heart as a mountain!—*Gazette.*

Well, really this is good—the best joke of the season! The Democracy of Iowa have carried the State by their usual majority—say 1,500—have an overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature, and yet whig victories are so few and far between this season, that because they have elected one member of Congress in that State through the operation of a local question—the grant of lands to railroads—they set up the shout that "Iowa has gone whig—decidedly!" Why the very district that elects a whig to Congress gives McCleary, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, something like 700 majority. Verily, if such is the "first gun for Scott," we don't wonder at his complaints about a "fire in the rear."

☞ The *New York Tribune* has the following pungent answer to a correspondent who wished to know its editor's opinion of secret societies:—

"A Student should bear in mind that about the most cowardly and indefensible secret society we know is that composed of one member who writes a letter and withholds his name."

Free Soil National Convention.

The free-soil national convention, at Pittsburgh, concluded its labors last week—having adopted a platform, and presented John P. Hale of New Hampshire and Geo. W. Julien of Indiana for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The chief actors in the affair were actors in the Buffalo performance—the platform is essentially the same sectional and abolition affair—and though other names figure on the ticket, they match well with the platform, and are in entire keeping with the tenets and designs of abolition fanaticism. The only thing remarkable in all this performance is the nomination of Mr. Hale against his wishes, and the refusal to give him the usual official notification of the honor conferred upon him! The Convention, strangely enough, appear to have anticipated his withdrawal, and lest they might be left without even a nominal leader, left him without the opportunity, unless he volunteers, to decline.

The only effect this nomination will have upon the result in November, will be to doubly insure the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania for Pierce and King.

☞ From the day of the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott for the highest office in the gift of the people of this Republic to the present hour, every vehicle of information—the Press and the Electric Lines—as well as the testimony of its citizens from many States—have continued to recite, in terms more glowing as the time goes on, the universal acceptance by the masses of our people of the candidate of the whig party.—*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

Somebody has been offering, we believe, a reward of fifty dollars for the biggest whig lie during the campaign. The above, we think, takes the "pile." It has'nt been beat, and it can't be. What the "universal acceptance by the masses," of the nomination of Gen. Scott has been, can be very correctly ascertained by the August elections, so far. In the same paper, "the Electric line" "recites" a complete Scott overthrow in North Carolina, a state reliably whig in a Presidential canvass, while such Democratic states as Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa, give no indication of a "universal acceptance" of the "military candidate." We repeat again, the Ashtabula man takes *that* fifty!

☞ The Louisville Journal says the corn and tobacco are suffering severely from drought in Grayson and adjoining counties in Kentucky. Here they suffer from teeth!

Fighting Against the Tide.

A close observer of passing events cannot escape the conviction that the whig party, in this campaign, is fighting against a tide that will as surely overwhelm it as the election in November will come. *The odds* are against its success, even were the party united in purpose and in principle; but what chance is there for our political opponents when one half "spit upon" its platform of principles, while the other half are no less backward in "spitting upon" the candidate? North Carolina has already "spit" upon the prospects of Gen. Scott in that section of the Union, and the chances are now that she will be followed by every State south of Mason's and Dixon's line. Here at the North, Gen. Scott stands no chance of getting any heretofore reliable Democratic States—no State that voted for Cass in 1848—while in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania there are no indications of his triumph. Indeed, both of these States can be set down as reliable for Pierce and King. There is no question—indeed, we believe our whig friends do not dispute it—that the Democracy are in a majority in these States when united; and that they are better united in New York, and as well in Pennsylvania, as they ever were, there can be no question. Upon what ground therefore our whig friends claim the election of Scott, we cannot conceive. He has no popularity in the Democratic ranks, while in the ranks of his own party there is such that betokens indifference on the part of some, and open rebellion on the part of others. The South is against him; and, worse still, the Administration is against him. If this is not so, how else can we account for the repeated appointment of men to responsible positions who are notoriously hostile, or at least remarkably cool towards the aspirations of Scott. Not long since Gen. Humphrey Marshall, member of Congress from Kentucky, declared openly in his seat that there was no chance of Scott carrying Kentucky, and to make his assertion come true, he forthwith commenced distributing throughout that State the Speech of Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, denouncing Scott's nomination. This *bolting* whig Mr. Fillmore has made Commissioner to China! The Knoxville *Whig*, the most influential paper in Eastern Tennessee, is out flat-footed against Scott, and declares that Pierce will beat him in that State by 10,000! No sooner is this position of the *Whig* known at Washington, than Mr. Webster selects it to publish the Laws and Treaties of the United States in Tennessee. Again, a few weeks since Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll, *formerly* a member of Congress, from this State, while stopping here a few days, declared his belief that Frank Pierce would be the next President! How this remark reached Washington we know not, but it is evident, from the antecedents we have just enumerated, that it did reach the ears of Mr. Fillmore, for we see that the appointment of Minister to England has, *since that time*, been conferred upon Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll. If these straws do not show which way the wind blows at Washington, we confess our inability to interpret the acts of men! We repeat then, the Scott party is fighting against a tide that must surely overwhelm it! It has the United Democracy to contend with, besides the cool and secret opposition of the Administration to overcome!

☞ The Philadelphia *Sun* suggests that the best physicians of our day are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet and Dr. Merryman. All good physicians, no doubt, but with those that work, not so easily summoned.

☞ S. P. Townsend, of Pittsburgh, claimed as a free soiler, says: "I am an Independant Democratic Scott Whig." It is worthy of remark that this is not the "Sarsaparil a man," but an honest wagon-maker in the Smoky city. If it were he of "roots and yarbs," then it would be important *how* "*old* Dr. Jacob" stands!

Whigs Betting on Pierce.

Pierce stock is getting so popular here that even the Whigs are *putting up their money on his election.* On Thursday one of our Whig friends, whose location is not a square from our office, backed up his belief in the election of Pierce by putting up *two hundred and twenty-five dollars on his election.* We protest against this, because it is not fair in Whigs to step up when one has got his courage up to the sticking point, and take the chance away from the Democrats.

☞ Henry Elkins, of Kenosha, has been appointed Marshal of Wisconsin, by the President, in place of Capt. Cotton removed. Cause is not stated, but we suppose because Capt. Cotton is not a silver grey, while Elkins, like some other of Fillmore's recent appointments, won't touch Scott with a ten foot-pole?

☞ The Editor of the *Commercial* has a most extensive and accurate knowledge of the politics of the country. The following is a specimen:

"As a fitting reply to [the *Observer's bluster* about *South* Carolina, we append from the *Tribune* a statement of the facts with regard to the late election in that State—merely premising that Reid's majority two years ago was 2700."

As a Democrat named Reid has just been elected Governor of *North* Carolina by something over 4,000 majority, and as *South* Carolina has not elected a man of that name Governor by 3,000, and when she does elect does not elect by the people, it is very probable that our *learned* cotemporary means North Carolina.

☞ It is supposed that the "man that struck Billy Patterson," is the very chap that conceived the truly brilliant idea of depositing a copy of the "*Campaign Times*" in the corner-stone of our new Court House.

☞ ANOTHER FIZZLE.—As many as four dozen forlorn looking, disconsolate whigs assembled at the Court House on Tuesday evening to form a Scott club. It is said they succeeded in forming one, but it was after much "fainting" and sore trials on the part of the managers.

☞ Gen. Shields has written an admirable letter to a number of his constituents, at Galena, Ill. In this letter he not only endorses and proves Gen. Pierce's gallantry as a soldier, but also his ability as a statesman and his sterling worth as a private citizen. The testimony of such a man will have more weight with the people than the slanders of an army of bad men.

☞ The following from the Cleveland *Plaindealer* shows how our friend of the *late* "*Erie Spectator*," who left here to get rid of his seventy-five Editorial helps, is getting along in the Forest City, among the Germans:

CAN'T BUT THEM.—The whigs who have no confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people, often get bit acting upon the old federal presumption. The whig Central Committee of this county, Jesse P. Bishop chief sachem, thought by buying the old type and traps used in printing the *Germania*, they would also buy its subscribers and all the German readers would necessarily vote for Scott. The whigs have found out their mistake already. No sooner was the Scott flag raised at the head of that paper, than the old patrons dropped it like a hot potatoe. This attempt to purchase them made them mad, and they are now wider awake Democrats than ever.—The whigs have got the types, but the "*Sentinel of Lake Erie*," the new Democratic German paper, has got the subscribers.

New Advertisements.

Books and Magazines.

JUST Received at No. 9 Brown's Hotel, State-st. The Book of Snobs, by Thackery, the funniest Book of the season.—Price 50 cents.

The Discarded Daughter, by Mrs. Southwork, one of the most thrilling novels of the day.—Price 75 cts.—2 vol. Seven Nights in Gotham, a capital Book of New York life, fully and finely.—Price 25cts. Arctic Journals; or 18 months in the Polar Regions, by Lieut. Osborn.—Price 25 cents.

Graham's Magazine, for September,
Godey's " "
The Sea[illegible], for August. DURLIN & SLOAN.
Erie, August 21 1852. 15

1852 FALL FASHIONS. 1852

RECEIVED at Warren's Hat and Furnishing store, the Fall Fashion of Hat for 1852, the most beautiful style ever issued. Any persons wishing a Hat can never do better than purchase now at No. 8 Brown's Block, State-st. Hats, Caps and Trunks repaired or made to order. Erie Aug. 21-15 JOHN H. WARREN.

For the Fall Trade.

CLARK & METCALF are ready to exhibit *NEW GOODS* at their prevailing low *prices, and to renew their* pledge to the buying community to sell them goods cheaper than can be bought at any other store in Erie. Please notice that when we assert a thing we mean it. Ladies and Gents are invited to call and examine for themselves as they present themselves. New goods coming every week through the remainder of the season. Our purchases are *MADE STRICTLY WITH CASH*, at as low rates as any New York Jobber can buy. Merchants from the country please note the fact, and when you buy goods at Erie call at

Aug 21 1852— 15 No. 1 Reed House.

The last Call.

WILL those that have unsettled accounts with H. Cadwell call and settle without further delay, or shall we be driven to the last resort, we'll wait until the first of September.

Erie Aug. 21 1852—3t15 H. CADWELL.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE METROPOLITAN will be completed, and opened for the reception of Company, September First. Price of Board [illegible] per day. SIMEON LELAND & Co.

Aug 21 1852—3m15

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT House and Lot is situated on the [illegible] street, formerly owned and occupied by Irvine [illegible] large and convenient House with a good Barn and Garden, and containing choice fruit. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Erie August 21 1852—tf15 P. P.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in M[illegible] near Col. Norris' on or about the 16th inst. a [illegible] with a line back, long horns turning in, a small white forehead, and some white hairs between her horns [illegible] Whoever owns said Cow is requested to come [illegible] take her away. M'KEAN Aug. 21-3t15* SIMEON [illegible]

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in M'Kean [illegible] June 10th of July last, a little red Cow, seven years [illegible] belly, a small star in the face, and a little white [illegible] the tail. No artificial marks. Whoever will return [illegible] or give information where she may be found shall be [illegible] rewarded. M'Kean Aug. 21-3t15* WM. WRIGHT.

SPLENDID Gilt Portrait and Picture Frames from [illegible] by 36 in size, now opening at Austin's Jewelry store, Brown's Hotel. Erie Aug. 21

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Empires have commenced receiving their F[illegible] Goods, and within a few days will have a very [illegible] at very low prices. Aug 21 '52-15 CADWELL & BEN[illegible]

FOR sale cheap, a beautiful PIANO FORTE, which [illegible] have no good place to keep it, we will sell very [illegible] Erie, Aug. 21 1852—15 STOCKTON & [illegible]

CIRCUS! CIRCUS!!

RIVERS & DERIOUS' New and superbly [illegible] Arena, combining a full and brilliant [illegible] with an extensive, talented and efficient [illegible] presenting in the entertainments of the [illegible] *Horsemanship, Gymnastics, &c.*, represented by [illegible] Corps, splendid troupe of Horses, &c., to perform [illegible] ville Aug. 28, Edinboro 30, Waterford 31st, and [illegible] day Sept. 1. The procession will enter the city at [illegible] M. the band being drawn by the elegant Pontific [illegible] Caparisoned Horses, mounted by riders, and drawn [illegible] manner. Among the eminent performers [illegible] distinct are MR RICHARD RIVERS, the inimitable [illegible] single horse rider in the United States; MADAME [illegible] MADAME CAMILLA GARDINER, in their beautiful [illegible] Horsemanship; Mr. E. DERIOUS, Mr WHITE, [illegible] ERS, Mr. J. SHINDELL, Master SC. LUKE, [illegible] and others of world wide celebrity. Clown Mr [illegible] NER. Among the most prominent features of these [illegible] will be found Mons. GREGOIRE,

The Strongest Man in the World!

Who will break any stone or rock of the largest [illegible] substance, with his NAKED FIST! This must be seen [illegible]ed. The Brass Band, led by Mr. W. Hetherly, will [illegible] entertainments. The interior will be illuminated [illegible] perb new Chandeliers. The Performance will be [illegible] evening with a Grand Dramatic and Equestrian [illegible] world-wide celebrity, with songs, choruses, evolutions, etc., entitled, MAZEPPA, OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY, taken from a popular poem of Lord Byron, and [illegible] adapted for the circle, with a most attentive and [illegible]bition of the powerful situations so graph cally [illegible] great Poetic Legend. The Castellan pronounces

News by Telegraph and Mail.

BY O'REILLY'S LINE.

Office in DUBLIN & SLOAN'S Book Store, No. 9, Brown's New Hotel.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Steamer Atlantic Sunk and 250 Lives Lost.

ERIE, Friday Morning, August 20.

It is our painful duty to record another appalling Steamboat disaster, by which some two hundred and fifty human beings have been hurried from time to eternity with scarcely a moment's warning. The Steamer Atlantic left Buffalo last evening at 9 o'clock, bound for Detroit, with between five and six hundred passengers, a large portion of whom were immigrants.

About 2 o'clock this morning, when about six miles above Long Point on the Canada side, and very nearly opposite this Port, she came in collision with the Propeller Ogdensburg, bound down. The Propeller struck her on the larboard side, just forward of the wheel house — The rebound was tremendous, but notwithstanding the force of the blow, and the fact that she commenced filling immediately, she was going at such a rate that she proceeded on her course some three miles before her bow went down—her engine working all the time, and only stopped when the water put out her fires. Had the passengers been cool, most of them would doubtless have been saved, but no sooner had she struck than a perfect panic took place. Old and young, men and women, all rushed from their state rooms and flung themselves headlong into the lake.

The Propeller immediately started for the wreck and succeeded in picking up, and taking from the wreck from 100 to 150 including all the officers and men. With these she shaped her course for this port, where she landed them about 9 o'clock this morning. A more heart-rending sight we never witnessed. Scarcely one had any clothes but their night dresses. Ladies came ashore wrapped in blankets, and were immediately hurried to our private houses and Hotels, where the liberality of our citizens have ere this furnished them with every necessary. Husbands without wives, wives without husbands, Parents have lost their children, and children their parents, in short the scene in Erie this morning has been enough to try the stoutest heart.

We have not had time to collect a list of those saved, and it will never be known probably how many or who were lost, as the Clerk did not save anything from the office, and without the trip-sheet it will be impossible to ascertain.

Where the blame lays we of course cannot say, but that there is a fearful responsibility somewhere there cannot be a doubt. The officers of the Propeller say they had reversed their engine full ten minutes before the collision, and the officers of the Atlantic assert that the Propeller had no lights, and could not be seen.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16.

The steamship Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst, arrived here this P. M.

Cotton dull and ½ lower.

The rumor of the Potatoe Rot caused more animation in the Corn trade. Prices had advanced 1d@2d per 70 lbs on Wheat, and 6d on Flour.

Indian Corn dull, owing to potatoes being pressed on the market—quotations are U. S. Red and mixed wheat 5s 10d@6s. St. Louis and Ohio 20s@21s.

Indian Corn—Yellow 30s@31s. White 28s 3d@28s 6d.

Makin & Sons' quote 3d in Wheat, and 6d to 9d advance on Flour on the above.

Bacon—dull, quotations nominal. Beef and Pork, unaltered. Lard dull, 58s, prime quality. Cheese occasionally asked for, but inferior not wanted. Quotations Bacon, Long-middles 50s to 52s. Mess Beef, 105s to 115s per ton—Indians 120s to 150s per 304 lbs. Prime mess Pork, 80s to 90s per bbl. Mess nominal. Butter 41s to 46s per cwt. Hams and shoulders nominal.

The leading English papers notice the fishery excitement, and mostly blame Lord Derby.

The London *Standard* says: "If we are not misinformed, the maritime powers will be invited by England and France, to consider the situation of Mexico, with a view to establishing her independence both financially and politically, so that a barrier may be established to the aggressive spirit of America in the South."

A public meeting was to be held in London, on the 10th August, to devise means for the relief of the Montreal sufferers.

Count De Orsay is dead.

A son has been born to Don Migel, who makes over to the Infant his claims to the throne of Portugal.

The Belgian States generally have decided to reject the commercial treaty with France.

The cholera was making dreadful ravages at Posen.

It is reported that the French have bombarded and occupied Tripoli.

It is announced that Prince Napoleon son of Marshall Jerome, has been nominated Minister of the U. S. in place of Mass. Sartiges.

RALEIGH, Aug. 17.

Further returns have been received showing Reid's majority to be nearly 6,000, and the democrats have a majority of four in the Legislature on joint ballot.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.

The Jewelry store of James Jones at Savannah, Georgia, was robbed on Wednesday night last of $7,000 worth of watches &c.

Gen. Cass will address the democracy in Monument Square on the 31st inst.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17

Further returns from Iowa leave no doubt of the election to Congress from the 1st district of Bernhardt Henn, democrat.

The democrats also carried the State ticket by about 1200 majority.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.

Mrs. General Taylor, relict of the late President, died at East Pascagoula on Saturday night.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.

By the arrival of the schooner *Josefina* at this port from Vera Cruz, we learn that a Revolution had broke out in Tampico and Matadlan, Guadaljara and Vera Cruz.

BALTIMORE, August 16.

On Saturday night there were three fires, all the work of incendiaries. First, several small dwellings on Harrison street were burned down; next, the Public School House, near Canton, which was also burned down; the third fire was a stable on Shroeder street.

The firemen were rioting all night in different sections of the city. The Columbian Engine was taken from them by the Vigilant boys and thrown into the Falls, greatly damaged. Guns were fired and stones thrown, and many persons were injured. The mechanical and the Patapsco, two very orderly companies, were attacked in mistake by the rowdies.

John Gregory was found, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, lying at the corner of Hollen and East streets, with seven dirk wounds in his abdomen, and eight others in different parts of the body. Owen Shields, who had a drunken quarrel with Gregory on the previous night, was arrested and his clothing found full of blood. He did not deny the charge. Gregory cannot live.

MACON, Aug. 18.

The number of delegates to the Georgia Union Convention will be largely increased at the session this P. M. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. The Hon. Daniel Webster and Charles J. Jenkins will be the candidates for President and Vice President, though some of the delegates are favorable to Mr. Graham for the latter place.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.

The House is composed of 61 whigs, 51 democrats with hayward and Cherokee to hear from. The Senate stands 27 democrats, 21 whigs, Camden and Carrituck districts a tie. Beaufoerte and Hyde doubtful. Murray, whig, has forty majority in Beaufort, but Hyde is yet to be heard from.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 18.

The Georgia Webster Convention assembled to-day, and elected Hon. Edmund H. Worrill, of Talbot Co., President.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.

St Johns, N. B. papers of yesterday announce that the British Cutter Nettler had cleared the Bay of Fundy of American fishermen.

Large delegations left this city to day, for Hillsborough, to be present at the Democratic mass meeting.—More will leave to-morrow.

☞ It is said, says the Rochester *Advertiser*, that Greeley, after having prepared nine "lives" of General Scott, in which he has proved, to the satisfaction of every body, that the General is a Baptist, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Puritan of all shades, and a Catholic for the occasion, is now engaged on a "life" in which he is to appear as a Mormon. We hope Gen. Scott, after the election is over, will put Greeley through a course of spouts for the liberties he has taken with him during the present campaign.

☞ It is said Barnum is hunting for the "enthusiastic whig" who has sung a Scott song since the election in *North Carolina*!

JEFFERSON AND SCOTT.—Thomas Jefferson understood the character of Winfield Scott.—*Indiana Journal.*

Winfield Scott does not appear to appreciate the character of Thomas Jefferson, however. The latter once wrote, in a paper called the "Declaration of Independence:"

"He (King George) endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose *obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners*; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither."

Gen. Scott wrote, as late as 1814:

"We think we are *liberal enough* when, in presiding for America, we leave the door of admission open to the *children of foreigners*, now abroad, who may hereafter be born here, without allowing *their fathers to come* and help govern us."—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system, derangement of the liver and stomach, want of appetite, &c., they are frequently the result of close application, and a thousand other causes we cannot here name; but we would say to all so afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and our word for it, you will be cured. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

2m11

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, by Rev. Wm. Todd, Mr. GEORGE BURTON, of the firm of J. H. Burton & Co., and Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Capt. Thos. Wilkins, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 6th inst, in the 18th year of her age, ELIZA ANN, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Trout, of Girard.

On the 11th inst., in Waterford township, at the residence of her mother, Miss MARY M. COLT, aged 22 years,

In this city, on the 15th inst., AUGUSTUS C., infant son of Geo. B. and Wilhelmina C. L. Walbridge, aged 10 months and 5 days.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

SUBSCRIBERS to the stock in this company on the western end of the Road, will please deposit with Williams & Wright of this city to the credit of CRAIG BIDDLE,

August 14 1852—3t14 Treasurer

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the Buffalo Furniture Store, a splendid assortment of Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, Mattrasses, &c., which I will sell 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest.

N. B. All *Furniture from the house* is warranted

Erie, Aug. 14. JOHN WELSH

The War of Fiction.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, State street, another supply of

Uncle Tom's Cabin; also,

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" As It Is; and

Aunt Phillis' Cabin, by Mrs. Eastman.

Erie, Aug. 14.—14 DURLIN & SLOAN.

WHAT Song—"Little Eva," also a large supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin can be had at GUNNISON'S

Price As August 14.—4 New Book Store.

UNCLE Tom's Cabin *As It Is*, just received at GUNNISON'S.

August 14.

LADIES Black Silk Mitts, long and short, just received at SWEENEY'S

Erie, August 14. New York Cash Store.

LADIES black, white and colored Silk Gloves, also, Lisle Thread Gloves, Gos day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store. August 14

BROWN Shirtings and Sheetings, the day received at SAWNEY'S New York Cash Store Aug 14

PEPPER, spice, nutmegs, ginger, cayenne, starch and indigo for sale by SWINEY, at the N. Y. Cash store. Aug 14

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. & J. S. WATTERS has been dissolved by mutual consent. Those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please make payment immediately, as the necessity of immediate settlement requires the accounts will be left with a proper officer for collection if not soon attended to. ALEX'S WATTERS.

Erie, Aug. 14—3t14 J. S. WATTERS.

PETROLEUM.

Sealed to the Foot and Ankle Cured.

MR. KIER:—I am desirous of making known to the public *the great efficacy of your PETROLEUM in my own case*, which was a severe scald of the foot and ankle, upon removing the stocking, the skin peeled off with it, and left nothing but the raw surface. I expected to be laid up all winter from the effects of this scald, but we applied the Petroleum freely, by means of a flannel cloth saturated with it; at the first application was painful, but in a very short time the pain subsided. I had no pain in one hour afterwards. In five days from the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I find immediate relief by the use of the Petroleum, in taking cold, from which I am a frequent sufferer owing to my business about the engine.—I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known

Signed B. J. COE, Engineer, Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent, Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; R. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke Albion; H. M. Gerrish, Edenboro; T. B. Chellis, McKean; P. C. Judson, Waterford; J. Webster, Fairview, and by the proprietor, S. M. KIER

Aug. 14 1852 4t14 Canal Basin, seventh st., Pittsburgh.

AGENCY

FOR obtaining Bounty Lands, Pensions and Soldiers claims of every nature against the United States, at

DAVID PRESTON & CO'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,

On Jefferson Avenue 3 doors above F. & M. Bank, Detroit, Mich.

Parties in every part of the United States and in the Province of Canada, having claims against the United States for Lands, Pensions, or pay of any kind will have their claims promptly and properly attended to by addressing the Subscribers, "post paid."

There are many thousand persons in the United States and very many in Canada, (who have served in the U. S. Army,) that have claims for Bounty Land. By an act of Congress, passed Sept. 28, 1850, every officer and soldier who has been in actual service in any war of the U. States (since 1790) so long as one month is entitled to 40 acres of land; 4 months' service entitles *them to 80 acres*; 9 months to 160 acres. By an Act "approved March 22 1852" many persons have claims for land that are not entitled under Act of Sept 28, '50.

We can not (for want of space) here enumerate the different classes who have claims for Land, Pensions &c., under the *different Acts which have been passed*. Any person, who thinks he may be entitled to a claim of any nature against the U. S. for service rendered by them, or any of their relatives, please write the facts of the case to the subscribers and you will be immediately advised, whether you have a claim or not. If you have *proper forms and instructions* will be sent you. No fee will be charged in any case unless the claim is established.—We charge but $5 for obtaining 160s. $2 for 80s, and $3 for 40s.

N. B.—Bounty Land Warrants are constantly bought and sold by the subscribers at the best rates, parties wishing to buy or sell will find it to their interest to advise with us. Every branch of a Banking and Exchange business is done by the subscribers.

DAVID PRESTON & CO.

Aug. 14 1852 1y14 Exchange Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED!

ON *debts due this Office*, two tons of good hay—also 25 cords of good wood for which the highest market price will be paid. You that have either of the above articles bring them along.

Erie, July 24, 1852.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superior

Fine Book, Job, and News Ink,

in 20, 25 and 30 lb kegs, and in cans of 10 each—Also, Red Green and Blue Ink. Those in want cannot find a better article.

Erie July 17, 1852. 10 DURLIN & SLOAN.

HENRY S. SLOAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

197, *Broadway, between Dey and Fulton street, New York.*

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods of the latest styles constantly on hand. Naval, Military, Youths' and Children's Clothing made to order with neatness and despatch.

ON HAND.

JUST Received at No. 9, Brown's Block State street.

Graham's Magazine for August.

Godey's " " "

Sartain's " " "

And "A Romance of Life in New York, or the Secret order of the Seven." Erie July 17—10 DURLIN & SLOAN.

NEW GOODS.

J. H. BURTON & CO. are just receiving a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Their old customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine quality and prices, particulars hereafter. No 5 Reed House.

Erie July 3 1852 8

MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF SCOTT.

WE have a few copies of this popular work remaining unsold, which we will dispose of, at the regular price, $1 25, payable when Pierce is elected President. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Erie, July 31 1852—12. No. 9 Brown's Hotel.

GOOD Kip Boots at Wilcox & Norton's for $4 33 and warranted.

June 26 1852 7

BLEACHED Sheetings and shirtings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 10-4, bleached sheetings, from 6½ to 25 cents per yard.

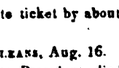
Erie June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for Wool by

Erie July 17-10 TIBBALS & HAYES, No. 1 Brown's Block.

Steam Ship for Australia.



THE new double Engine Steam Ship

WEST WIND,

Will sail for Port Phillip on Saturday 21st August, inst. for passengers only. This is the first Steamer from the United States to Australia. She has been three voyages to Chagres, & with passengers. Her machinery has been thoroughly tested, and she has proved to be a very superior and fast sea Steamer.

☞ Terms moderate For passage apply to

August 7.—3t13 ADAM SMITH, 75 Pearl-st., New York.

GIRARD ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, under the charge of P. E. PILLSBURY, A. M., as Principal, assisted by Miss M. L. FARWELL, Preceptress in the Female Department, Miss H. L. SYKES, Teacher in the Primary Department, and EDWIN FARNHAM, Teacher of Penmanship and Drawing.

Instruction will also be given in Vocal and Instrumental Music—either upon the Piano Forte, or Melodion, according to the choice of the pupil.

This Institution has just completed its first Academic year; during which time there have been over 250 pupils in attendance in the different Departments. The previously well established reputation of the Principal and Assistants, and the unqualified approbation of such a number of students now scattered over this and the adjoining States, render it unnecessary for the Trustees to remark upon either the qualification of the Teachers, or the thorough, practical course of instruction here pursued; but, at the *same time, they would not conceal* the renewed confidence which they feel in the permanency of the Institution, nor their high anticipations of its future usefulness and success. JAMES MILES Pres't.

GEO. W. CUTLER, Sec'y. Girard Aug. 7 '52-13

NEW WATCH, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

State St., opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie.

THE subscriber, (late of the firm of G. Loomis & Co.,) comes before the Erie public and vicinity, soliciting a share of patronage, confident a large and well selected stock of the choicest and most fashionable GOODS always at low prices, together with the manufacturing of *Silver Ware* and *Jewelry*, and close attention to business will insure a reasonable support. Having been for the past fifteen years a resident of Erie, and intending to remain the rest of life, the public will find me no "bird of passage," but always on hand trying with the "rest of mankind" to sustain myself and family, in the world, and I pledge myself to endeavor to maintain the reputation enjoyed by the old firm in every particular. Thankful to a generous public for my success thus far in life, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors.

Aug 7 1852—13 THOS. M. AUSTIN.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired.

GOLD and Silver Watches, rich Jewelry, Silver Ware, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Gilt Portrait and Picture Frames, Solar, Camphene and fluid side and suspending Lamps, Glass Lanterns, stained and plain Glass, Musical Instruments, Strings, &c., Walking Sticks, French and German Toys, just purchased in New York, and receiving and opening new and fresh, at wholesale and retail. Call in and see the stock. Buy a cheap clock or something else, if you like, at AUSTIN'S,

Erie Aug 7 1852 13 Opposite Brown's Hotel.

BOG Wood, Amulet and colored Bracelets, just received at AUSTIN'S.

Erie August 7 1852 13 Opposite Brown's Hotel.

QUARTERLY Report of the Farmers and Mechanics' Health Association of Pittsburgh, up to July 1st, 1852. Office, corner of Third and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Whole amount of applicants for membership	3963
Whole amount of cash received	$7,732 10
Paid sick claims	577 25
Rejected 61 applicants, making	99 00
Paid printing	200 00
Paid postage and express	47 36
Paid rents and incidental expenses	223 00
For officers' fees	112 00
Fitting up Branch offices	967 10
Amount of accumulated cash capital	$1,223 86

We take pleasure in presenting our quarterly report to the members, in order they may see how the Institution is flourishing; feeling fully satisfied that every effort has been made by the officers and agents to add to our number those who are looking forward to the best interests of themselves and their families.

N. B.—This report has been detained on account of not hearing *from one branch offices in the time*. G. D. BROWN, Sec'y.

☞ All delinquent members holding receipts will please send their deposits soon, and take out their policies.

Aug. 7 1852 2t13

TO sell or exchange for Lumber a new covered Buggy, enquire at Constable & Co's Sash Factory. July 17 '52 10

NOTICE.

I am now closing up my business and take this method of notifying all persons who are indebted to me by Note, or Book Account that I will be in my Office on the corner of French and High Sts., daily, until the *First day of September next*, for the purpose of giving every one an opportunity of settling with me personally and *saving costs*. All Accounts and Notes not settled as above will be left with a justice for collection after the First of September. R. FAULKNER.

Erie, Aug. 7 1852 3t13

HARPERS Magazine for August, can be had at

Erie Aug. 7 1852—13 J. B. GUNNISON & Co's.

WHAT Song "Little Eva," Also, a large supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin can be had at GUNNISON'S,

Erie August 7 1852—13 New Bookstore.

CABINET WARE, CABINET WARE!

C ALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

THE subscribers would adopt this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, and would state that they have just received from the City of New York a large assortment of

CABINET WARE,

embracing Mahogany Sofas of different styles, Mahogany French Reclining and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, with and without Marble Tops, with a list of other articles too numerous for newspaper detail, all of which are offered at prices lower than they can be procured in any other establishment west of New York. This is said in no spirit of empty boast, but from a conviction of its fact, as all will find who may take the trouble to institute a personal examination.

They continue to manufacture all varieties of Cabinet Ware—They hold themselves in constant readiness to furnish, at the shortest notice, articles of whatever style or quality. Confident of their ability to give satisfaction, they invite to their stock, and their facilities for doing good and cheap work, the attention of the citizens of the city and county.

Mattresses of all sizes kept constantly on hand.

Erie, July 21. J. H. RIBLET & Co.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscriber, in gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage which he has received from the citizens of Erie and vicinity, for many years past, would respectfully call their attention to his present location. Having erected a new shop on the east side of State street, two doors North of 6th, and adjoining J. H. Riblet & Co's Cabinet Ware Rooms, he is prepared again to wait upon and accommodate his old patrons and friends, and hopes that by his close attention to business to merit a continuance of their confidence, but also, thro' their influence, and by his own integrity and attention to business, to secure a liberal share of the public patronage which he respectfully solicits.

Naval and Military Clothing made to order and Cutting for others to make up, done with care and promptness.

Erie, July 29, 1852. JOHN GOALDING.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, known as the "Baird Farm," situate in the township of North East, about one mile from Nestor's Mills, on the Lake shore. The farm contains about 150 acres, 100 under improvement, having erected thereon a good Farm House, Barns, and other out-houses; also, a good bearing orchard of the best fruit in the county. Altogether it is one of the most desirable farms in the county. For further particulars, terms, &c. apply to the subscriber at Neeley's Mills. JOHN W. McLANE.

Harborcreek July 3 1852. 6t13 Agent.

Warren's Window Sash.

MR. Warren having discontinued the Sash business in Erie, has dispos'd of his entire stock, consisting of over two thousand lights of glass and sash, to Carter & Brother, who now offer for sale the same, together with every article in the line at the *regular rates*. These Sashes are all filled with either French or best American Glass. Erie June 26 1852. 7

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

THE author of the above celebrated work, it is said, has met with good success in the sale of it, but it is only trifling when compared with the sale of those splendid Hats now offered by R. J. Rogers—notwithstanding the great cry raised by the would be "second Genin" Rogers has removed his hat and cap store to State-st, one door south of G. Loomis & Co's old stand, where will be found the lastest style of hats and caps extant. It is no trouble to show hats Gents, so give him a call.

July 3 1852 8

IRON & STEEL.—Sweed, Russia, English, round, square and hand Iron. English, Cast, American & Spring Steel for sale by G. SELDEN & SON.

CARPENTER & JOINER TOOLS.—The place to buy them is at SELDENS

A general assortment of Shelf Hardware for sale by GEO. SELDEN & SON

WINDOW SHADES.—Just received by the subscribers a quantity of Window shades, variety of patterns and prices.

Erie, June 26 1852. 7 G. SELDEN & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE time has arrived when the Empires begin to reduce their stock of Summer Goods by offering them without regard to cost, at such prices that every one of this money will not fail to buy. Our assortment of Summer Goods is large, and Great Bargains are in store for those that call soon.

Erie, July 31.—12 CADWELL & BENNETT.

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE.—Cadwell & Bennett have the agency of a number of the best manufacturing establishments in the eastern states of Sythes and Snaths, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes, Rakes, Mill and X Cut Saws, etc., etc., all of which will be supplied to the trade at manufacturers prices.

Erie June 19 1852. 6

GENTS. Cotton Half Hose, by the dozen or single pair at the New York Cash Store. J. SWEENEY.

A FEW more pieces of those beautiful Cambria Ginghams just received at the New York Cash store.

July 3 1852 8 J. SWEENY

LADIES and Gents Kid Gloves of every shade and quality just received at July 3—8 J. SWEENY'S

BROWN and bleached sheetings and shirtings just received at Erie July 3 1852. 8 J. SWEENY'S

THIS WAY

This way my friend, step in and view
Our ample stock, 'tis fresh and new;
Just manufactured for your use,
By skilful hands that ply the Goose.
They are cut by him you are well aware,
That he can fit you just to a hair,
And make every part look just so, so,
From neck to breast, from knee to toe.
Remember friend we sell as low
As any store in town can do,
And always try to please the taste
Of the most fastidious.
At Reed House Row, No. 8,
We are always pleased our friends to meet;
'Tis JUSTICE'S famous Clothing store,
Enough is said, you need no more.

8

ZINC PAINT.—A supply of this new and beautiful article just received by Erie July 3 1852—8. J. H. BURTON & Co.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—I am now receiving at the *Cheap* Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House, a heavy stock of Iron, Steel, Axle Arms, Springs, Ground Boxes, Malable Castings, Carriage Bolts, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Stock and Dies, Horse Shoes, etc., etc. Erie, May 22,—2. RUFUS REED

GRIND Stones, Cranks and Rollers, of various sizes and patterns. Some of them are sold as low as five shillings per set, at the *cheap* Hardware Store No. 3 Reed House.

Erie June 26 1852. 7 RUFUS REED.

TO Housekeepers.—A good assortment of Table cutlery, mincing knives, plated silver, German silver, Britannia and Iron table and tea spoons, coffee mills, waffle irons brass and porcelain Kettles, porcelain and tinned sauce pans, coffee and tea canisters, brass, iron, brittania and japanned candlesticks, paste jiggers, snuffers and trays, tea waiters, tea bells etc. etc., at RUFUS REED'S.

Erie June 12 1852. 5

The Plow that Beats the World.

RICH'S Patent Iron Beam double and single mould board Cast Plows for sale at the store of the subscribers. These Plows have been tested and prove superior to any other in use. We warrant them to give satisfaction. June 19. 6 BENNETT & Co.

COPPER BOILER BOTTOMS.—The Subscribers, having made arrangements with the manufacturers of Copper Bottoms, are prepared to furnish them to the trade at Buffalo prices. Tinners and dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine quality and prices, and we assure them they will not go away dissatisfied. BENNETT & CO.

Erie, July 24, 1852.

PATENT CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS.

TO the above Mills have been awarded, at different times, in the United States and the Canadas,

THIRTY-NINE PREMIUMS!

They are of simple *construction*, occupying but a *small* space; are durable, (the grinding surface being composed of the choicest French Burr Stone,) and may be attached to any motive power, either Horse, Wind, Water or Steam, as readily as any ordinary grind-stone,—doing its work with great rapidity and perfection—are easily kept in order, and possess decided advantages over the flat stone mills, in that they can be put up at much less cost, and require 30 per cent less power to operate them—at the same time less attention to tend them—and grind more excels.

The Conical Mill is a perfect Grist Mill in miniature; it is well calculated to the wants of the community, and is undoubtedly the *Cheapest and best Mill ever offered to the Public.*

N. B.—All communications (post paid) will receive prompt attention, addressed to CHARLES ROSS, Manufacturer, Rochester, N. Y., Aqueduct Street, opposite the Arcade, or JOSEPH SEDGEBEER, General Agent, Erie, Pa.

VALLEY-TA, Lantens Co. April 20, 1847.

I have tried the Conical Patent Mill for grinding corn, and have found it to answer admirably. No planter that is not in the vicinity of a public mill ought to be without one, if he can afford to purchase, and his family is sufficiently large to require the use of it, otherwise I would suggest that several farmers of a neighborhood should unite to purchase one in common, which be operated in a central position, would be accessible to all.

Very respectfully yours, G. M. TROUP.

MIDDLETOWN, Deleware Co., N. Y.

"This is to certify, that I have now in use, one of Rost' Patent Portable *Burr Stone Mills*, and am satisfied that it will more than answer its recommendations; it is the best Portable Mill that has been invented—there is one in use about a mile from me, that does quite a Custom Business. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public. E. A. CLARK, Miller.

Erie July 31 1852 12

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

The most valuable Spring and Summer Medicine in the World!

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

PATRONIZED BY THE NOBILITY AND MEDICAL FACULTY OF ENGLAND, AND PRONOUNCED THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY IN THE WORLD.

MEDICINES containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no syrups to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegitable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the *Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla*, with other valuable plants whose properties are still more powerful. Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicine now in use. Less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula*, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD, and impure habits of the system.

SAVED FROM DEATH!!!

Testimony of Mr. Nathan Matthews, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr G W. Halsey.—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I had at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past recovery. While in this dreadful situation your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and I used the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief: my feet and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, with which my life was plotted in so great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age. I ascribe my recovery entirely to the use of your excellent medicines. Several of my neighbors have also used them with similar success in obstinate complaints, and freely recommend them to the public.

Newark N. J. Dec. 19 1851. Yours, &c. N. MATTHEWS.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS STANDING!

New York, Jan. 9 1852.

Dr. Halsey, Dear Sir:—*Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills* to remove a disease of the Liver, from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. *Previous to taking your Wine and Pills, I had become* to the last medicine I could take, and, for months, was confined in a alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and, I doubt not, but what there are hundreds who are *dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines, in consequence* of the deception and ineffectiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men, in flaming advertisements. But what a pity it is, that the deception used by others, should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease, from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and, in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entire restored, and had increased 15 pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c. JAMES WILSON.

Dr. David M. Reese, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly, that one bottle of Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtues than 50 of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.

S. S. Sampson & Co., the largest and most respectable druggists in Syracuse, in a letter says: "From what we have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day." Dr. Mott, of New York, also testifies to the virtues of Halsey's Forest Wine, by recommending it to many of his patients. Seven hundred certificates from physicians, clergymen, and individuals, of known respectability, have been given, testifying to the great cures made by "Dr Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills." Among them is the cure of Mr. John Sims, of 325 Pearl st. New York,—cured of affection of the Liver, and laid cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case seated Consumption. A child of Mr. William Bowers, Broadway, New York, who had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years standing, cured in less than six weeks time, Mary J. Brown, daughter of Rev. James R. Brown, of Disease of the heart, and incipient Consumption. Others of Jaundice, others of Piles, others of General Debility, others of Gravel Female Complaints, &c. Dr. Halsey's Office, No. 385 Broadway New York. The Forest Wine is put up in quarts, at $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. Guaranteed Forest Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by the appointed agent in Erie. CARTER & BROTHER.

August 7, 1852 3m13 Agents.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT!

SAFE INVESTMENT AND NO HUMBUG.

THE place to purchase Groceries, Wood-ware and Willow Ware, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Soap, Candles, Fruit &c. &c. is at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

Erie June 26 1852-7 Opposite Brown's New Hotel State St.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE best and cheapest lot of Green and Black Tea in this city, can be found at the grocery store of T. W. MOORE.

Erie June 26 1852. 7 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

STEWART'S Syrup, Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses for sale cheap at June 26 1852—7 MOORE'S Grocery.

Wooden Ware.

A LARGE assortment of the above ware consisting in part of Pails, Tubs, Churns, Butter Ladles, Prints, Stock Moulds, Spoons, Rolling Pins, Potato Mashers Lemon Squeezers, Faucets Towel Rollers, Soap Boxes, Mop Sticks Chopping Tubs, Bird Covers, Measures, Axe Helves, Keelers, Hobby Horses, Bread Trays, Silk Swifts etc. etc., may be found at MOORE'S

Erie, June 26 1852. 7 Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

WILLOW Wagons and Chairs, Baskets, Cradles, etc. etc., may be found at Erie June 26 1852—7. MOORE'S.

MATS—Straw, Manilla, and Wool Mats of all sizes and colors for sale cheap at June 26 '52-7. MOORE'S.

COFFEE.—Old Gov't Java, Rio Laguayra, St. Domingo and Mocha Coffee, can be found at June 26-7. MOORE'S.

YEAST POWDERS—Dyson, Merritt's, Dunbee's and Bogardus Yeast Powder, for sale at MOORE'S Grocery,

Erie June 26 1852-7. Opposite Brown's New Hotel state st.

WILLIAM WILLING'S

Music Store, Beebe's Block, east side of the Park.

A NEW supply of 1 Melodeons of G. A. Prince's manufacture, Buffalo, on hand. Also, Three superior Piano Fortes are offered for sale very cheap, and expected in a week or two, four splendid Piano Fortes, varying in style and prices. Also, Accordeons from 75 cents to $10 each. He has also on hand the greatest variety of Sheet Music, (Vocal and Instrumental) in this city 3 cents per page, and will be sold by the quantity at a discount of 25 per cent! Also, Violin and Bass Violin strings, at various prices. A second hand Piano Forte for rent, Accordeons pasted on reasonable terms. Erie July 3 1852 8

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Mason J. Randall, late of Elkcreek tp. deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate, are notified to present them legally authenticated for settlement.

July 17 '52-6t10 ELIZA B. RANDALL, Executors.

BLACK, Cold, and White Kid Gloves, Long Silk Mitts, per nic Mitts and Gloves, White, Black and Colored Silk Gloves, Kid sewed white and colored silk do. Lisle thread, and cotton gloves of every variety at May 22 J. SWEENY.

PLAIN and figured Tissues, Barrages, De Lanes, Shallays, Lace Cloths, plain and figured De lanes, all qualities and prices, French and American Ginghams for sale cheap at

Erie, May 22. SMITH JACKSON'S.

Boots and Shoes Cheaper than Ever.

WILCOX AND NORTON, No 2 Wright's Block, have just received an almost endless variety of Boots and

CHANGE OF TIME.

Through to Dunkirk in 25 Buffalo in 44 hours.

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD

IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday May 16th 1852 trains leave Erie daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

1st Express passenger train leaves at 12M.
2nd " " " 6 P. M.
One Express train on Sundays at 12 M.

The above trains connect at Dunkirk and Buffalo with both the morning and evening trains for New York City via N. Y. and E. R. Road and Buffalo and Albany Rail Road.

Passengers by the noon train for Buffalo and wishing to return the same evening have 4½ hours in Buffalo.

This Company is prepared to transport live stock and freight of all kinds over their road. Baggage checked to Dunkirk and Buffalo. Fare to Dunkirk $1,10 to Buffalo $2,00. Trains leave by Eastern Rail Road time which is about twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

J. F. TRACY,
Erie May 3 1852. 1y32. Superintendent of E. & N. E. R. R.

NO. 175 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.

BOSTON CROCKERY STORE.

THE subscribers have opened at No. 175 Main-street Buffalo, (next door to Hollister & Co.,) an extensive assortment of

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

Also, Solar Lamps for oil or burning fluid, Girandoles, common and silver-plated Castors, silver-plated and Britannia Coffee Pots, Sugars and Creams, plated Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery and a complete assortment of French, China and German Vases.

They import their Crockery and China direct from the manufacturers, which will enable them to sell at the lowest New York prices.

They would particularly invite the attention of Merchants, and all others, wishing to purchase, to give them a call, and examine their Goods and prices before purchasing.

Buffalo, March 26.—6m15 E. C. BROWN & CO.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. M. CURTIS, having returned from New York, with an extensive and complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

of the Spring styles, would say to the ladies, and all of her numerous customers, that she is now prepared to supply them any and every article in her line of trade. Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, still hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

My stock of BONNETS is extensive, embracing every variety worn. Having selected them myself with great care, I trust I shall be able to please all, both in style and price. My assortment of RIBBONS is also large. The Ladies can be sure to find Ribbons at my shop, of the newest styles, at all times—no deception in that particular. Also a variety of Straw Trimmings. My assortment of Ladies' Gloves, Mitts and Hose is complete, embracing all sizes and colors, all of the best quality. I have a great variety of laces for Mantillas, Lace Veils, Thread Laces, Dress Caps in abundance, Mourning Goods, Mantilla Silk, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Needle Work, French Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Under-handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket-handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Bodices, Steel Trimmings, Bertha Fringe, French Dimity, Crewel, Embroidery Patterns, perforated Paper, Canvass, Pins, Needles, Perfumery, Hair Combs, Fans, Corsets, Crewel and Crotches Needles, Saddler's Silk, Tidy, Cotton, Bonnet Silks and Linings of all colors, Bonnet Frames and Crowns, Whalebones, with many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which I will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible price.

Mantillas, ready made, always on hand. Bonnets cleaned and pressed. *Having supplied myself with the best help from the east, I am prepared to attend to all orders with dispatch, and execute them in the best style.*

M. CURTIS.
Erie, April 17.—tf8.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS.—DAVIS & CO., would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have commenced business on the Diamond, 4 doors west of William's Broker's Office, where all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, will be attended to with care. From a long experience in the business Mrs. D. feels confident she shall be able to conduct the business in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call. A new supply of Millinery will be opened the first week in June. Straws bleached and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

May 22. 2

CHEAP FURNITURE

AND CHAIR WARE ROOM.

JOHN WELSH, corner of State and Eight-street Erie Pa., will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of RICH FURNITURE, which he will sell lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in Erie, manufactured by Smith & Richardson, Wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and chairs 174 Main st. Buffalo. They are now manufacturing an article of Sofas very neat and durable, which he will sell from $30 to $50 Call and see. Erie May 1, 1852. 3t.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS!

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that market, which he and lady are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes, Cuff pins and bracelets Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pens; steel fob and guard chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers to supply me during the fall every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Bracket and other timepieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, harp violins, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flutes, accordeons, fifes, accordeon fifes, &c., solar and camphine lamps, and gerondols, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and teaspoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of Penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANNIA WARE.—Tea sets, castors, and candlesticks.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes Plated and Brass candlesticks and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, razor combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, writing cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visiters at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M., free gratis, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,

AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

THE subscriber having leased the Store No. 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Sennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants on as favorable terms as any house in the trade.

As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New York.

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling by the Package. *He can be sustained in so doing.* He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will *comprise a portion of his stock*, viz:

New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granated, White and Yellow Coffee do. Porto Rico, West India, Cuba Molasses, E. H. Syrup, in bbl or hhd: Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies: Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee: Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted size pap. Smoking: Black and Yellow Snuff: Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes: Currants, Figs, Pimento, Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, ginger, Pepperance, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in lb. and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter kegs, Shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds: No. 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap: Refined Elephant and Whale Oil: Sperm, Linseed and Olive do.: Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, *half and quarter bbls*, Codfish, Herring and White fish: Paints and Oils: several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey: Sherry and Champaign Wines: London and Philadelphia Porter—together with an assortment and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, not not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept 20.—19. J. M. SMITH.

THIS WAY STRANGER!!

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fade."

R. ASHLL, the Daguerreian Artist

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and vicinity that he still continues his rooms over the Erie Bank, for the purpose of delineating the human face divine by means of the beautiful art of the Daguerreotype in the finest and most approved style. He offers to *produce the likeness of any* person favoring him with a sitting which shall be pronounced by competent judges, superior to the work of any other Artist what ever, for strength, beauty, and life-like appearance.

Daguerreotype, O what delight!
To gaze upon its works of light;
How high the polish, pure the tone,
And every face is nature's own;
Sure never Art with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill.

His Picture being fixed by the cyanide of gold and other ingredients of his own preparation, *can never fade* out by exposure to air and light. Those who wish perfect Likenesses, will please call at his rooms over the Erie Bank, and, examine specimens.—Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M in all states of the weather. Erie, Feb, 14, 1852. 1y6

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people to day they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $1.50

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26.

BUILDER'S DEPOT.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Dressed Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Building Timber, Nails, Paints, &c, &c

HAVING enlarged our Buildings and procured the latest improvements in the most perfected kinds of Machinery for the manufacture of Doors, Sash and Blinds, and also planed the most competent Mechanics, we intend keeping on hand and making to order every article in that line. We have also on hand (and intend enlarging our stock,) several hundred thousand feet of Lumber, consisting of clear Pine, Poplar, Whitewood, Cucumber, Oak and Ash, seasoned and in process of seasoning, so as to insure the durability of our work. Persons who contemplate building will find it both convenient and advantageous to call on us, as we intend to meet the reasonable wants and wishes in this line of the improving part of the community.

CARTER & BROTHER, No 6 Reed House.

Lumber Yard Planing Mill and Factory, on Eleventh street, east of Vincent & Himrod's Furnace. Erie June 28 1852.—7.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business to Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

ELI H. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

ECKFORD LINE.

THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to New York, and the Western States.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Mk. Packages **ECKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the

"OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"

CORTLIS SLIP

Eckford Express.

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, *with the greatest dispatch.*

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages, **ECKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by "PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS," Foot Courtlandt Street. Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 127 *Broad street*, up stairs.

HUGH ALLEN,
G. B. WILLIAMS, } 127 Broad st. New York.
MAXWELL & PATTEN,
JOHN ALLEN, } Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES AT LAKE ERIE PORTS.

Jno. Hearn, & Co., Erie, Pa. J. H. Hall, Consignt, O.
M. Watrous, Ashtabula, " D. Knight & Co., Fairport "
Eddy & Halladay, Cleveland, " Walker & Co., Milan "
E. P. Osborn, Sandusky, " A. Godard, Toledo, "
D. B. Miller, & Co., Monroe, M. Bridge & Lewis, Detroit, M.

April 17. 49

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.

1852. 1852.

THE New and splendid upper cabin STEAMER GLOBE, AMOS PRATT Master.

LEAVES ERIE at 6 o'clock A. M.		LEAVES CHICAGO at 6 o'clock A. M.
Thursday	June 17 Wednesday	June 21
Thursday	July 1 Wednesday	July 14
Thursday	July 15 Wednesday	July 28
Thursday	July 29 Wednesday	Aug 5
Thursday	Aug 12 Wednesday	Aug 19
Thursday	Aug 26 Wednesday	Sept 2
Thursday	Sept 9 Wednesday	Sept 16
Thursday	Sept 23 Wednesday	Sept 29
Thursday	Oct 7 Wednesday	Oct 14
Thursday	Oct 21 Wednesday	Oct 28
Thursday	Nov 4 Wednesday	Nov 10

J. HEARN & CO. Public Dock. } Agents.
JOHN KEENAN Erie.

June 19 1852. 5

Michigan Southern Rail Road Line.

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.

G. J. MORTON, AGT.
49 Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

1852 1852

CHICAGO and Intermediate Ports, the splendid upper cabin steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, L. B. Gouldsmith commander, will leave Erie as follows:

Tuesday,	April	13	6 o'clock A. M.
"	"	27	"
"	May	11	"
"	"	25	"
"	June	8	"
"	"	22	"
"	July	6	"
"	"	20	"
"	August	3	"
"	"	17	"
"	"	31	"
"	September	14	"
"	"	28	"
"	October	12	"
"	"	26	"
"	November	9	"

J. J. PAPPINO Owner.

GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent Public Dock Erie Pa
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

Erie, May 1, 1852 3m51.

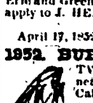
1852. 1852.

THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JULIET, D. MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Green Bay, during the season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON Erie, Pa.

JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.

April 17, 1852—49.

1852. BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND. 1852.



TWO Trips per week. Touching at Dunkirk, Conneaut, Astabula, and Fairport. The splendid upper Cabin steamer DIAMOND, Captain John G. Hupp, will run regularly during the season of 1852, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at above ports each way, as follows:

Leaves Erie every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Touching at Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport

Leaves Erie, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M., touching at Barcelona and Dunkirk.

For freight or passage apply to J. HEARN & Co., or JOHN KEENAN, Erie, GEO. B. WALBRIDGE & CO., Proprietors, Foot of Washington street, Buffalo.

EDDY & HALLIDAY, Agents, Cleveland.

Erie, May 22, 1852 2

1852 1852

FOR CHICAGO,

Touching at Detroit, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukie, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan.

THE splendid Propeller TROY, D. P. DORRIS, Captain, will leave erie for the above Ports during the balance of the season, as follows:

Thursday July 15,	9 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 28,	9, A. M.
Tuesday August 3,	do	Saturday Oct. 16,	do
Saturday " 21,	do	Thursday Nov. 4,	do
Thursday Sept. 6,	do	Tuesday " 23,	do

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
Erie June 26 1852. G. J. MORTON, Public Dock.

PEOPLE'S LINE

1852.

Safe, Pleasant and Expeditious Route to New York.

New Passage and Freight Arrangement to and from New York, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Passengers will be taken from Buffalo by the Express or other trains of Cars to Albany, and from Albany to New York, in the splendid low pressure steamers of the People's Line, all of which are replete with *every comfort and convenience.*

Steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Com. W. H. PECK, and HENDRIK HUDSON, Com. A. P. St. John, leaving Albany daily on the arrival of the Express Train in the evening, and arriving in New York, at Cortland street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leaving New York at 6 P. M. connecting with Morning Express Train at Albany.

Steamers OREGON, Capt. HOYT, and RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. ROE, leave Albany daily at 6 P. M., on arrival of first Morning Express Train from Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, arriving in New York, at Robinson street Wharf, at 5 o'clock next morning. Leave New York at 6 P. M., connecting with the Evening Express Train at Albany.

Passengers can be ticketed and their baggage checked to and from New York.

Freight can be contracted for at all the stations on the line of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and from New York at the People's Line office on their Wharf at foot of Robinson street, New York.

Prices Freight from New York to Buffalo, on first class, 86 cents: 2d class 64 cents: 3d class 53 cents: 4th class 37 cents — And from Buffalo to New York on 1st class 37 cents: 2d class 59 cents: 3d class 47 cents: and 4th class 34 cents.

I. NEWTON, Agent New York,
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.

New York, April, 1852.

The splendid steamers ALIDA and REINDEER, *will run as a Day Line*, Leaving foot of Hamilton street, Albany, at 7 A. M. on arrival of Buffalo Night Express; and New York, from Murray street Wharf, at 7 A. M. connecting with Afternoon Express. Through in 24 hours, making the usual landings at way places. tf4.

OPPOSITION LINE.

Through to San Francisco, California. Through in 40 Days.

The splendid new double engine steamship

WEST WIND,

WILL sail from her Pier No 5 East River on Monday the 16th day of August for San Juan direct. To connect at San Juan del Sud with the splendid new clipper ship "Sea Hound," to sail immediately upon the arrival of the "West Wind," for San Francisco. The line will consist of five clipper ships to the Pacific, the Race Hound, North American, Grecian, Prince de Joinville, Dakotah, and two Steamships on the Atlantic, the "West Wind" and a new steamship now building, which will be ready to take her place in the line on the first day of September next, to run on the Atlantic side.

First Cabin Stateroom,	$200
Second,	150
Steerage,	100

For passage apply to
July 17 1852 3m10 ADAM SMITH, 33 Pearl-st., New York.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

CAPITAL $300,000.

FOR the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes, Bills, and Accounts, the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freights, of all kinds and descriptions, and attending to a general Express, *Forwarding, and Agency Business.*

The undersigned have been engaged in the Express business between New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, since its first establishment, under the firms of Pomeroy & Co., Livingston & Wells, Wells & Co., Livingston & Fargo, and at this time, with the American Express Company, in the firms of Wells, Butterfield & Co., and Livingston, Fargo & Co.

The firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., a joint stock company, with a capital of $300,000, has been formed to do a general Express Forwarding, Collecting and Exchange business, between the city of New York and the principal cities and towns in California: connecting at New York with the American Express Company, to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

Our several Agents in California are authorized to draw drafts on us, payable at the principal Offices of the American Express company, between New York and St. Louis, affording to persons in California, the most convenient, prompt and reliable means of remitting to their friends in this country. Also, Drafts, on California, for sale at the current rates of exchange.

We will attend promptly to the collection and payment of Notes, Bills and accounts; the Settlement of Claims. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Goods and Merchandize, by sample or otherwise.

Our arrangements with the United States Mail Line of Steamers, enable us to offer great inducements to shippers of Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, and other valuables.—Packages, Parcels and Freights, of every description, will be forwarded with dispatch, and delivered at all the principal towns in California, and other parts of the United States, and foreign countries.

Messrs. S. F. Cater and R. W. Washburn, the former for many years connected with the American Express Company as agent at Albany, and the latter from the Bank of Syracuse, are the General Agents for California.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Wells, Aurora,	Wm. G. Fargo, Buffalo,
John Livingston, New York.	James McKay, Buffalo,
E. P. Williams, Adrian, Mich.	Alpheus Reynolds, Buffalo,
Edwin F. Morgan, Aurora,	Alex. M. C. Smith, N. Y.,
Henry D. Rice, Elmira.	
James McKay, Sec'y.	Edwin B. Morgan Pres't.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall Street, N. Y.
O. D SPAFFORD, Agent Erie.

Erie, May 29, 1852. 3m3.

LADIES colored and Black Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Buskins, Ties and slipps, White Red Opera Ties and a great variety of childrens Shoes for sale cheap at

SMITH JACKSON.
May 29.—3

PRINTS at whole sale or retail, cheaper than the cheapest by
May 29.—3 SMITH JACKSON.

CIGARS, 20,000 Imported Cigars from $12 to $30 per thousand for sale at Erie June 12 1-32—7 MOORE'S Grocery.

NUTS of all kinds for sale by J. G. & W. I. Mills,
No. 2, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

McCLANATHAN & LOCKWOOD'S.

Daily Forwarding and Commission Line from Erie to New York.

MERCHANTS and Farmers wishing to send Produce to New York, including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc. will find it to their interest to ship by this line. N. B. Reave, salesman for Orange county N. Y. will devote his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of produce entrusted to the care of the establishment, and will make quicker returns than any other house in the city.

D. D. SPAFFORD, Erie,
R. S. BRAINERD, North East,
Erie June 12 1852. Agents.

MARSEILLES Quilts and counter panes can be had at prices below competition at No. 3 Perry Block.

Erie, May 1, 1852. 51. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

LIQUORS.

I HAVE on hand the best assortment of Liquors in this city, from the best Cognacs down to 25 cent Whiskey.

Feb. 31, 1-52. T. W. MOORE, State St.

A LARGE assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves, just received and for sale at MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 15th, 1852. on Park Row

CHAIN, Well and Cistern Pumps, all sizes and prices at MURPHEY'S,
Erie, May 14th, 1852. on Park Row.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground flour on hand at my Distillery, which I will deliver on *Short Notice*, any where within the city limits, at *as low prices as any other establishment.—Flour Warranted* to give satisfaction, H. B. HAVERSTICK.
May 22.—3 2

TEAS, 30 Chests of all grades of Teas varying from 3 to 6 shillings per lb., also 30 Caddies Tea 6 lbs., each, very nice put up, expressly for families, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.
May 22.—3

EMBROIDERED Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, an extensive variety for sale cheap at JACKSON'S.
May 22.

WHITE Blue and Pink Tarlatans, embroidered Muslin Jaconeu, Muslins, Book and Bishop Lawn, Swiss Mulls, and a good assortment of Drapery Muslin for sale cheap at SMITH JACKSON'S
Erie, May 22.

BLACK French Broadcloths, Green and Blue Broadcloth, Black doe skin Cassimeres of every quality and style at JACKSONS.
May 22.—3

VESTINGS, Plain and figured silk and satin, Buff, cassimeres, Farmers satin, plain and figured. White, Buff, and figured Mersailes Vesting at the cheap Store of SMITH JACKSON.

LADIES Hose, White, Brown, Colored and mixed Cotton, White and Black Silk, an assortment of Misses and Childrens Hose at JACKSONS.
May 22.—4

COTTON YARN, from No. 5 to 20, in any quantity; also, colored Carpet Warp, white do., Wicking, Batting, Wadding etc. June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

New Spring Goods.

No. 1 Wright's Block, State Street.

NOW opening at the above old stand, one of the richest, most complete and brilliant stocks of Goods ever brought to this market, among which are

Barage de Lanes of new and rich design, at various prices.
De Laines, Black and colored all wool—Gold Medal, Manchester, and Scotch de Daines—at low prices.
Silks and Satins in great variety, and unusually Cheap.
Barages and Lawns, a general assortment of very rich Goods.
Poplins of all colors, figured, watered, and plain.
Ginghams and Prints, in great variety, embracing the most popular make.
Shawls—Crape, Silk, Brosha, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.
Ribbons—Bonnet Ribbons, Sash, Mantua, &c. &c
Bonnets—The Spring styles of Bonnet, directly from the manufacturer in large quantities and very cheap
Cloths and Cassimeres—a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres of French and American make

☞ As we have in our employ the best of workmen, gentlemen can be furnished with a suit of Clothes a little cheaper at our establishment than at any other in the city, and fits warranted. Our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing!

both for Boys' and Mens' wear, is also very extensive and is worthy of the attention of those desiring

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY.

Groceries of all kinds, not forgetting 25000 the best imported Cigars can be sold here for the money, can be found cheap at No. 1, Wright's Block.—don't mistake the number.

Erie, April 16, 1852. 49 J. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

HURRAH FOR THE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

BILL.—Why, John what do you halloo for?

John.—O! if I should tell you all about it you would halloo worse than I did.

Bill.—Then tell me quick.

John.—Why, I was at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store, No 7, Reed House, and such a sight, and such a selling, and such a crowd you never saw before. He sells Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store this side of New York.

Bill.—Well, what has he got?

John.—He has all kinds of Coats you can imagine, from a fine black Dress Coat, down to a linen Coat; and as Vests he can't be beat. *He has Satin Vests of all kinds, and has Velvet and* Cloth Vests also, that are pretties you ever saw—and he has the greatest assortment of Pants in Erie, and he has them cloudy Pants, that new style just come out this Spring, and what else do you think he has? Why, a whole lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a man can go and get his measure taken for a whole suit for little or nothing.

Bill.—You have told me so much that I am bound to go there and buy.

John.—Now, hold on, I have not told you all yet. He has the best assortment of Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Traveling Bags and Umbrellas I ever saw.

Bill.—Now, I have but thirty-five dollars with me, but I will go and buy that much as any one before he sells all.

John.—I bought a little, only forty five dollars worth and I can hardly carry them alone; but I am going home now, to get some more money and tell all the neighbors about, for I know us to their advantage, and you must know that most of the storekeepers keep the New York made Clothing, but he has the Cutter in the store and gets every thing made here.

Bill.—Now, I know that he has half new goods in N. York.

John.—And another thing he sells only for cash, and I like it first rate, because it is always best to pay for what you get. Now, I tell what his Motto is, a good one too—"Quick Sales and Small Profits." Well good bye to you, but don't forget it is No. 7, Reed House, North side of the Diamond.

Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

LADIES LOOK HERE.

THE very best Merrimac Prints may be had at 7cts., Ginghams 8cts., De lanes 10 to 12., Chambra 8cts., Berege De lanes 8 to 4d. All wool Delanes 1s 6d., at the New York cash Store, 3 doors east of the Erie Bank. J. SWEENY.
Erie, May 15, 1-51. 1

500 YARDS Black Italian Silk, from 3-4 to 4 shillings per yard just opened Barage de Laine, Barages, Tissues, Shalleys, etc, etc, just the goods for the season, at prices that every one can buy at June 26-7. TIBBALS & HAYES.

HAVE you seen those Coffee Roasters that are selling for One Dollar at No 3 Reed House. June 12-5. RUFUS REED.

FISH—150 half and quarter Bbls White Fish just received at July 3 1852 5 CLARK & McCARTER.

FLOUR, Salt, Fish, Pork, Hams, Oats, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as the cheapest. W. F. RINDERNECHT.
May 22, 1852. 2

MEDICAL

DR. R. FAULKNER continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery, assisted by his Father Dr. P. Faulkner, when occasion requires. Office at his Residence corner of French and Eighth Streets, Erie Pa.
June 5. 3m4.

30 WHOLE and half Bbls. of White Fish and Trout just received at June 19 1852—6. STERRETT & GRAY'S.

CALIFORNIA STORE.

G. LOOMIS has removed to No 4, Brown's Block, and is now opening a new and one of the most rich and varied assortments of Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware that was ever offered in this city, embracing a great variety of Watches of different Escapements, both gold and silver, and the latest style of Chains, Seals, and Keys to match together with the most fashionable Jewelry, consisting of fine gold diamond, ruby, pearl and topaz Finger Rings, ruby and pearl Broaches and Earrings, Bracelets, &c., also Gold Lockets and Silver Pencils, gold Pens, dessert and tea spoons, Sugar Tongs and Scoops, Napkin Rings and Portmonies, an assortment of rich Plated Ware, Urns, Tea Sets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods, both useful and ornamental. Clocks of all descriptions from $1 25 to $30, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest and a little cheaper for ready pay. The attention of the former customers of G. Loomis and the public generally is invited to this notice. June 5. 3

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

BARNUM AND JENNY LIND CHAIRS.

Just Arrived direct from the City of New York.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of CHAIRS, consisting of every variety and style, and of the latest fashions, constructed by the most celebrated Eastern manufacturers, which the subscriber is now prepared to sell at Greater Bargains than was ever offered to this community before. Determined not to be outdone, he is now prepared to compete with all competition, and offers inducements that cannot be found in any other establishment in this city, and no mistake and in addition to his stock of eastern work, he has a large assortment of his own manufacture consisting Settees of all sizes, tables, chairs, children's rocking chairs, and in fact every thing in the chair line.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity are invited to call and examine, where they will find greater bargains, more beautiful work, and a larger assortment at the *Old Stand* than can be found in any other establishment in the city. Call and examine and see and believe that the old stand is the place for great bargains. J. W. AYRES.

Northeast corner of State and Eighth Streets.

N. B.—All kinds of Repairing done punctually and on the most reasonable terms. Erie June 12 1852. 5.

B. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

180 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.

MR. H. having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above Store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which *he has already received*, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of MATERIALS.

MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentleman wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 12 1852. tf3.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Cheap Books and Stationery!!

DURLIN & SLOAN.

NO. 9 Brown's Block, state st. Erie, have on hand, and are constantly adding thereto, the most extensive and the cheapest assortment of *Books and Stationery* ever offered in this market—embracing History, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Travels, School Classical and Blank Books, English, French, and American, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c. &c.—The following are a few of our prices by which the public can judge some what of the rest of the stock, viz:

Quarto Bibles, from	$1.75 to $ 6,00
Pockets " "	50 " 12,00
Blank Books, Cap H, B. per qr.	13 " 37
" " " F. S. " "	25 " 63
Steel Pens, per gross	62 " 1,00
Envelopes " 1000	1,25 " 2,25
Playing Cards per doz	75 " 4,00
Copying Ink, the best in market, per doz.	38

And every thing else in proportion. Call and examine quality and prices, and we are confident we shall be able to satisfy you that No 9, is the place to buy cheap.

☞ Any quantity of Rags wanted in exchange for Books, at 4 cents per pound.

☞ A liberal reduction from these and corresponding prices made to those who buy to sell again.

N. B. A good canvasser wanted to solicit subscribers for two popular works, at which good wages can be made, as each book sold yields a profit of from 75 cents to $1.

Erie, July 17 1852 10

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on State st. where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 5. 4

10 BBLS. of that Nice Honey Syrup just received on Cheap Side at June 19 1852—6 STERRETT & GRAY'S.

DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE discovery of the above preparation has established a new era in the history of the healing art; it being in truth one of the greatest Medical discoveries of the age, because it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of distressing diseases incidental to females in every stage of life, and which have heretofore resisted the best efforts of the Medical profession in all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which any portion of the human family is heir. The diseases to which we refer, are usually known by the term of

Female Complaints,

and comprises all the derangements to which females are liable to in the organization. Among these are Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hæmorrhage, or "flooding;" Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chlorosis; Painful, Suppressed, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (cancer excepted,) of whatsoever duration and severity. All these complaints can be pleasantly, safely, and certainly removed by this preparation.

The claims of this Medicine to the confidence of the public are strengthened by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the Medical faculty of the United States, some of whom have certainly given letters of recommendation, (see pamphlet,) *sustaining* all that is claimed for the Catholicon as a cure in every case.

Pamphlets containing much useful information touching the nature and symptoms of the above diseases, together with testimonials from Ladies of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority in the pamphlet, to all of which the attention of Ladies and Practitioners is respectfully invited, can be had gratis at the store of CARTER & BROTHER, Druggists.

REFERENCES—P. B. Peckham, M D, Utica N. Y. L. D. Fleming, M D, Canandaigua, N. Y. M. H. Mills, M D, Rochester, N. Y. O. Y. Foote, M D, Syracuse, N. Y. Prof. Dunbar, M D, Baltimore, Md. J. C. Orrick, M D, Baltimore, Md. W. W. Reese, M D, City of N. Y. W. Prescott, M D, Concord, N. H. Central Depot, 304 Broadway New York July 17 '52-6mIo